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Thursday, November 8, 1962
Kartika 17, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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B

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Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).

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Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).

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Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).

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Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirapalli).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (Ongole).

Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).

Natarajan, Shri P. S. (Trivandrum).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).

Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

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Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

P

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Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

P—contd.

Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur).

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Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).

Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

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Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).

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Raja, Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).

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Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).

Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).

Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).

Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).

Ramakrishan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).

Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).

Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).

Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittour).

Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheepurupalli).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).

Rao, Shri K. L. (Vijayawada).

Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubanagar).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).

Rao, Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kakinada).

R—contd.

Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).

Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).

Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).

Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).

Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).

Roy, Dr. Sardish (Katwa).

Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).

Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).

Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).

Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).

Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).

Saraf, Shri Shyam Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).

Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).

Sarojini Bindurao, Shrimati Mahishi (Dharwar North).

Satya Prakash, Shri (Bilaspur).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanabad).

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).

Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).

Sen, Shri Ashoke K. (Calcutta North West).

S—contd.

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Etah).

Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka)

Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Anand Prasad (Buxar).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).

Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).

Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).

Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasanehighat).

Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).

Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).

Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).

Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).

Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazaribagh).

Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh)

Singh, Shri B. J. (Jaunpur).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).

Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).

Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Ramsekhar Prasad (Chapra).

Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).

Singha, Shri Gobinda Kumar (Midnapore).

Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).

Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).

Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).

Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).

Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).

Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).

Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).

Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Surindra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).

Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).

Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).

Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

T—contd.

Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).

Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).

Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).

Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).

Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).

Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).

Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).

Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).

Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).

Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).

Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Venkataswamy, Shri Mandala (Masulipatnam).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultanpur).

Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshiarpur).

V—contd.

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).

Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).

Wahid, Shri T. Abdul (Vellore).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).

Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).

Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Mulchand Dube
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law

1. Business Advisory Committee

(Date of announcement, 28th April, 1962)

1. Sardar Hukam Singh—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
3. Shri Frank Anthony
4. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
5. Shri Shree Narayan Das
6. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shri P. G. Karuthiruman
9. Shri Ananda Nambiar
10. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
11. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
12. Shri Jaganath Rao
13. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
14. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
15. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

2. Committee of Privileges

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Hem Barua
3. Shri Brij Raj Singh
4. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
5. Shri G. N. Dixit.
6. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
9. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
10. Shri H. N. Mukerjee
11. Shri Maheswar Naik
12. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
13. Shri Asoke K. Sen
14. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
15. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.

3. Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

(*Date of announcement*, 25th *May*, 1962)

1. Shri Mulchand Dube—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bateswar Singh
3. Shri Onkarlal Berwa
4. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav
5. Shri Yogendra Jha
6. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi
7. Shri M. K. Kumaran

8. Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
9. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
10. Shri Jaswantraj Mehta
11. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel
12. Shri T. D. Ramabadran
13. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
14. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
15. Shri T. Abdul Wahid.

4. Committee on Estimates (1962-63)

(Date of announcement, 21st June, 1962)

1. Shri H. C. Dassappa—*Chairman*
2. Shri Joachim Alva
3. Shri D. Basumatari
4. Shri Shree Narayan Das
5. H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo
6. Shri Govind Hari Deshpande
7. Shri Arun Chandra Guha
8. Shri S. Hansda
9. Shri Ansar Harvani
10. Shri Kanhu Charan Jena
11. Shri Anand Chandra Joshi
12. Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manbendra Shah of Tehri Garhwal
13. Shri Jashvant Mehta
14. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair
15. Shri Ananda Nambiar
16. Shri A. Nesamony
17. Shri Tika Ram Paliwal
18. Shri Panna Lal
19. Shri Naval Prabhakar
20. Shri K. Rajaram
21. Dr. K. L. Rao
22. Shri Rameshwar Sahu
23. Shrimati Jayaben Shah
24. Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
25. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
26. Shri Tekur Subramanyam
27. Shri G. G. Swell
28. Shri K. K. Warior
29. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
30. Vacant.

5. Committee on Government Assurances

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri R. R. Morarka—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. C. Balakrishnan
3. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya
4. Sardar Buta Singh
5. Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo
6. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta

7. Shri Lahri Singh
8. Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel
9. Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai
10. Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy
11. Shri Sadhu Ram
12. Shri H. Siddananjappa
13. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
14. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha
15. Shri Sumat Prasad.

6. Committee on Petitions

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri M. Thirumala Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri N. Arunachalam
3. Shrimati Zohraben Akbarbhai Chavda
4. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
5. Maharani Gayatri Devi
6. Shri J. N. Hazarika
7. Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar
8. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
9. Shri Masuriya Din
10. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
11. Shri S. B. Patil
12. Shri Satya Prakash
13. Swami Rameshwaranand
14. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
15. Shri Ram Sahai Tiwari.

7. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. M. Banerjee
3. Shri Priya Gupta
4. Shri Ansar Harvani
5. Shri Hem Raj
6. Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav
7. Shrimati Jamuna Devi
8. Shri Paresh Nath Kayal
9. Shri P. Muthiah
10. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey
11. Shri S. M. Siddiah
12. Shri K. K. Singh
13. Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki
14. Shri R. Umanath
15. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

8. Committee on Public Accounts (1962-63)

(Date of announcement, 21st June, 1962)

Lok Sabha

1. Shri Mahavir Tyagi—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. C. Balakrishnan

3. Shri Bhakt Darshan
4. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao
5. Shri Hem Raj
6. Shri Jaipal Singh
7. Sardar Kapur Singh
8. Shri R. K. Khadilkar
9. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
10. Dr. P. Mandal
11. Dr. G. S. Melkote
12. Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
13. Shri Mohan Swarup
14. Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi
15. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Rajya Sabha

16. Shrimati K. Bharathi
17. Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan
18. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
19. Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil
20. Shri Lalji Pendse
21. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
22. Shri Jai Narain Vyas.

9. Committee on Subordinate Legislation

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
3. Shri Rajendranath Barua
4. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri
5. Shri Homi F. Daji
6. Shri Gauri Shanker
7. Shri M. M. Haq
8. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
9. Shri R. R. Morarka
10. Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy
11. Shri H. Siddananjappa
12. Shri M. P. Swamy
13. Shri U. M. Trivedi
14. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
15. Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

10. House Committee

(Date of announcement, 3rd May, 1962)

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*
2. Shri Bhakt Darshan
3. Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri S. Hansda
5. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
6. Shri Mohan Swarup
7. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

8. Shri Rajeshwar Patel
9. Shri V. K. Ramaswamy
10. Shrimati Renuka Ray
11. Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki
12. Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

11. Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

(Date of announcement, 15th June, 1962)

Lok Sabha

1. Shri G. N. Dixit—*Chairman*
2. Shri Rajendranath Barua
3. Shri M. L. Dwivedi
4. Shri N. R. Ghosh
5. Shri P. K. Ghosh
6. Shri M. M. Haq
7. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
8. Shri Paresh Nath Kayal
9. Shri Jaswantraj Mehta
10. Shri Yuveraj Dutta Singh

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri G. Rajagopalan
12. Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
13. Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi
14. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
15. Shri Lokanath Misra.

12. Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

(Date of announcement, 18th May, 1962)

Lok Sabha

1. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. N. Dwivedy
3. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida
4. Shri Ananda Nambiar
5. Shri D. D. Puri
6. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
7. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
8. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
9. Shri Sinhasan Singh
10. Shri M. G. Uikey

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
12. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
13. Shri A. D. Mani
14. Shrimati Uma Nehru
15. Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha.

13. Rules Committee

(Date of announcement, 25th May, 1962)

1. Sardar Hukam Singh—*Chairman*
2. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
3. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
4. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
5. Shri Govind Hari Deshpande
6. Shri Mulchand Dube
7. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya
8. H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner
9. Shri Harekrushna Mahatab
10. Shri Nath Pai
11. Dr. Rajendra Kohar
12. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi
13. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
14. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
15. Shri Radhelal Vyas.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister without Portfolio.—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Commerce & Industry.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Defence Production—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food & Agriculture.—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation & Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of Mines & Fuel.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Information & Broadcasting.—Shri B. Gopala Reddi.

Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries.—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of Works, Housing & Supply.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation.—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health.—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri Raghuramaiah.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Dr. M. M. Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning.—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health.—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri B. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation.—Shri Sham Dhar Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.—Shri Prakash Chander Sethi.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Annasahib Shinde.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. Ahmad Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel.—Shri Dodda Thimmaiah.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.—Shri M. R. Krishna.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment.—Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malaviya.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. IX First day of the Third Session of Third Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 8, 1962/Kartika 17, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

TRIBUTE TO JAWANS

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, before you start the day's work....

Mr. Speaker: Before he starts, I will start by requesting all the hon. Members to stand in silence for two minutes in memory of those jawans who have died in the service of the country, who have laid down their lives, suffering all the handicaps. I would request all the hon. Members to stand in silence for two minutes.

The Members then stood in silence for two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: That was what I was going to suggest.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Phyto-Chemical Plant at Neriamangalam

+

*1. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Phyto-Chemicals at Neriamangalam in Kerala has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The construction of the plant has been held up for the present.

(b) Some of the technological processes to be adopted for this plant are under further consideration in consultation with the Soviet Experts and as the design of the plant and machinery required would depend upon these techniques of production, it would not be appropriate to proceed with the construction till final decisions are taken on these matters.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether the phyto-chemical plant is going to be established during the third year of the Third Plan?

Shri Kanungo: The original plans were that it should be ready by 1966. Now we are trying to change over to a new process which is being investigated in U.S.S.R. Until that is completed, I cannot say when the plant will be going into production.

Shri Warior: By what time will the consideration of this process be completed?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot say but it depends upon the technicians in the U.S.S.R.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There were Press reports that the site of the plant might perhaps be shifted from

Neriamangalam to some other place. May I know whether there is any truth in this report?

Shri Kanungo: It does not arise now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that the First and the Second Plans neglected Kerala, are the Government aware that the postponement of the installation of the plant will create lot of heart burning and dissatisfaction in Kerala?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Koya: Was this technological process not considered before the plant was started?

Shri Kanungo: It was considered. But it was based upon tea prunings. Adequate tea prunings will not be available and so the cost will be too much. Therefore, we are switching to tea wastes and that process is being worked out.

Cloth Prices

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*2. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during Dussehra and Diwali the price of medium and fine cloth went up by 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. in almost all the States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this increase?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What further steps have been taken to see that the prices of cloth, especially medium and coarse, do not increase because of the emergency?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have taken adequate steps. The Planning Minister is going to make a statement about the prices of some of the essential commodities. But, as the House is aware, we have some of the maximum stocks of cotton cloth lying in the mills, abput 3,65,000 bales.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Do the Government propose to take definite steps to verify if any control that is there is carried out or implemented?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have in the past made elaborate statements before the House. We are awaiting the Tariff Commission's report for any alteration or modification in the price structure. In the meantime we are taking steps to see that popular varieties are made in larger quantities than hitherto.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी अधिकारपूर्वक इस बात को कह सकेंगे कि संकट की इन घड़ियों में कपड़े के भावों में किसी प्रकार की कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां, ऐसा हमारा भरोसा और विश्वास है ।

Anti-Indian Demonstration in Nepal

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*3. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that processions were taken out and anti-Indian demonstrations held in front of Indian Commercial Attache's Office in Birganj on 9th and 10th September, 1962; and

(b) if so, what was the cause and purpose of these demonstrations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that processions were taken out by certain interested people at Birganj on September 9 and 10, 1962 and anti-Indian demonstrations were held before the office of our Commercial Attache there.

(b) These demonstrations were held in protest against an alleged incident on Indo-Nepal border near Raxaul when a Nepal Government train was attacked by the so-called anti-national elements believed to be operating from Indian soil. The purpose of the demonstration was apparently to show the anger of the people of Nepal against Indian authorities for their alleged unwillingness to put a curb on Nepalese "rebels" operating from Indian territory.

World Trade Conference

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*4. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is supporting the proposal for a world trade conference; and

(b) if so, the necessity of such a conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Nations has declared that international trade is the primary instrument of economic development and that rapid growth of exports and export earnings of primary products and manufactures of developing countries is vitally important for their economic development. The developing countries have, however, been suffering in recent years from various difficulties which restrict their export earnings. It is felt that a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider the removal of such difficulties and the adoption of measures to expand international trade in general and trade between less-developed countries and industrialised countries will be of great advantage to all concerned.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अंडरडेवेलप्ड कंट्रीज को कौन कौन सी सहूलियतें मिलेंगी ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The whole purpose of the conference will be to provide large trading opportunities for under-developed countries.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उदाहरण के लिए हमारा जूट बाहर जाता है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हम को कौन सी कनसैशन मिलेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : यह मामला कोई जूट से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। वर्ल्ड ट्रेड कांफरेंस में इस बारे में चर्चा की जायेगी कि विकसित देशों के बाज़ारों में अविकसित देशों को क्या क्या सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिएं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This project was placed before the economic committee of the United Nations. May I know whether we have communicated our Government's reactions to this and what progress it has made at that level?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We were participants in the discussions at the Economic and Social Council which were held in Geneva. Everybody knows what our Government's reactions are. Moreover we are also among the sponsors of the resolution.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is there any proposal before the Government to take the initiative and convene a conference to develop closer trade relationships in the South-East Asian countries?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is quite a different question. This deals with the world trade conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am afraid the hon. Minister has not properly appraised the situation possibly. There are two proposals put forward. One of them was that this was to be taken up on the agenda of Economic Committee and another was about the international trade conference. That is already on the agenda, so far as the newspaper reports are concerned. We want to know what progres was made at both the levels, and what is the reaction of the Government on them.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has been decided to hold a preparatory conference sometime early in 1963 to discuss the broad outlines of this conference.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In case we participate in this conference, may I know whether the availability of the basic raw materials that we need very badly for some of the industries will be kept in view?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are details which have to be considered later.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: We are the participants in the conference which is going to be held?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): This is a world trade conference to be called under the auspices of the United Nations under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. All the countries of the world will participate with a particular focus on allowing larger exports from the under-developed countries to the markets of the developed countries.

Report of Mahalanobis Committee

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*5. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Morarka:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Report of the Mahalanobis Committee has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the report which has appeared in athe *Statesman* just a while ago is correct? The report is to the effect that there is little scope for any diminution in the concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few persons. That is reported to be one of the conclusions of the Mahalanobis Committee.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is the third term of reference: to ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system has resulted in concentration of wealth and means of production. That is one of the points of reference. The revised draft is being considered. There are so much of date collected and they have to examine the report. After consideration, the final report, I think, will be available on or about the 10th November.

Shri Bade: May I know whether the Committee will send an interim report if not the final report?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have not received the report. I have not seen it. How can I answer the question?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It appeared in the press. The conclusions are reported in the press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how the press can get hold of this. That is a different question. So far as I understand, it has not yet been finalised. Certainly I have not seen that part of the report yet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The committee has asked for more powers like examining the evidence and also the books of the different firms to arrive at the correct conclusion. May I know whether the Government is considering giving those powers?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already said the terms of reference are wide enough. They have the powers and they have been collecting data. There is already a revised draft before them and that draft is being considered.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I might add that the committee asked for a certain extension of the scope of its work in relation to the study of the question of concentration of economic power. That extension has been given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Minister of Planning is in touch with this committee and if so, whether he will be able to tell us why it is not possible for this committee to have made any recommendation or even an interim report even though it is more than two years?

Shri Nanda: I am certainly in touch with the Chairman of the committee. I know that the committee had some kind of a draft before it. I think nothing is being lost by the fact that the committee is trying to make its work on the statistical and other sides much better than it would otherwise be. That committee's report should be very shortly in our hands.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the terms of reference of the committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms of reference are:

(i) to review changes in levels of living during the first and second Five Year Plans,

(ii) to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth and in particular

(iii) to ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system has resulted in cencentration of wealth and means of production.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know by what time Government will be in a postion to let the country know what the conclusions of the committee are?

Shri Nanda: By the end of the current month we are likely to have something from them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि १९५२ में जिन्होंने सौ रुपया इनवैस्ट किया था उनको साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये का मुनाफा मिला और जब यह कमेटी उनके यहां जाती है तो पूरा आंकड़ा मिलने में उसको कठिनाई होती है, इसलिए दो बरस का समय लग गया है ?

Shri Nanda: I do not think it arises out of this question.

Central Drug Re-control Institute

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*6. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any progress has been made towards the setting up of a Central Drug Recontrol Institute to recheck the quality of drugs produced by the public sector units?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time it will be finalised?

Shri Kanungo: We are not in a hurry about it, because the urgency does not arise until there are more drug projects in the public sector and I believe the time by which the projects will come up would be somewhere about 1965-66.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if Government are aware of the urgency of this problem and would take effective steps in this regard early?

Shri Kanungo: I have already said there is no urgency about it.

Trade Agreement with Afghanistan

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Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
*7. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Narendra ingh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of International Trade visited Afghanistan recently to negotiate a trade agreement with that country for the coming year; and

(b) if so, what in brief has been the outcome of those negotiations with the Government of Afghanistan?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Letters were exchanged embodying the agreed trade arrangements between Afghanistan and India which provide *inter alia* for:

(i) promotion and diversification of trade beetwen two countries;

(ii) facilities for import and export of specified goods; and

(iii) payments for imports and exports through a special procedure which avoids payments in free foreign exchange.

The arrangements between Afghanistan and India will remain in force for a period of fourteen months from the 1st October, 1962.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is there any proposal to increase the volume of trade between the two countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; this is exactly what we negotiated when I went to Kabul.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of this visit and the agreement which has been signed, may I know the approximate increase in the volume of trade between the two countries, which Government expect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It might rise by a crore or two during the current year.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether the increase in the volume of trade between the two countries is for our benefit or is it to accommodate the request of Afghanistan in this respect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For mutual benefit.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अफगानिस्तान से आने वाले सामान के दाम जब दुगुने और चौगुने तक हो गए हैं तो उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? क्या इन हालात में अफगानिस्तान के साथ कोई ट्रेड कायम रख सकेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अफगानिस्तान से जो सामान आता है उसमें बहुत सी चीज़ ऐसी हैं जिन के दाम काफी ठीक हैं थोड़े से फ्रूट्स ऐसे हैं जिन दाम बढ़ गये हैं। हमने काबुल गवर्नमेंट से बिनति की

है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी माल भेजना शुरू कर दे।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know the main commodities that will be exported from India to Afghanistan according to this agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main items will be tea, cotton textiles, artificial rayon textiles, some light engineering products, bicycles, motor cycles and things like that.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: May I know whether trade between Afghanistan and India has increased or decreased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has only increased.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is any apprehension of this agreement being affected due to the present situation in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are carrying on and are trying to expand our trade in spite of the situation, because the situation demands that there must be more flow of trade.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether it is a fact that the trade route lies through Pakistan and there are innumerable difficulties in the way of implementing this agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is precisely so. We are very sorry that due to the intransigence of the Government of Pakistan the trade between these two countries, which could expand considerably more, is being hampered. We are trying to charter certain air freighters between Kabul and Delhi.

Development of parks in Delhi New Delhi

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***8.** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Master Plan for the development of parks in Delhi and New Delhi is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A Sub-Committee has been appointed for this purpose and is working out the details.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the terms of reference given to this Committee so far as the details are concerned?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The terms of reference are: to prepare a Master Plan for the development of parks in Delhi and New Delhi consistent with the needs relating to the roadside parks etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who are the members of this Committee?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This Committee was formed in July, 1957 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply along with the Director, Horticulture, Central P.W.D. This Committee appointed a sub-committee recently to go into this question. A tentative programme has been drawn up and it will be finalised very soon.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether the cost of the layout and development of parks will be borne by the local bodies or the Central Government will be giving some aid for this work?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It is very difficult to answer that question as yet. We have a number of parks in Delhi and New Delhi. Certainly, the local bodies shall be consulted when we look into the matter of landscape.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of the national emergency such beautification schemes are likely to be deferred in favour of more important schemes?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: My question has been partly covered. I wanted to know if the Government are taking any steps to revise their scheme so as to do away with any avoidable expenditure, and whether this item comes under that category or not.

Mr. Speaker: A good suggestion.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know when this Committee was appointed and when it is likely to start work?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Committee has already started its work. We appointed a Sub-Committee on the 30th August, 1962—hardly two months ago. That commmittee is doing its work very strenuously.

Power and Transport

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*9. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has given further thought to the two bottlenecks in the economy *viz.*, power and transport;

(b) whether any suggestions have been forwarded in this regard by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) whether concrete proposals have been formulated to mitigate the shortages in the two sectors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). At a meeting held on October 13, 1962, the Planning Commission reviewed with the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the recommendations made by the Transport and Power Conference held under the auspices of the Federation from September 21 to September 23. In the light of the discussions, the Ministry of Railways are working out a scheme for organising movements in full train loads of commodities requiring bulk transport, specially, coal, cement, fertilizers, products of steel plants, foodgrains (on trade account) and sugar (for export).

In regard to Power, the action already in hand was explained to the representatives of the Federation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Part (c) of the question has not been answered. May I know the concrete action taken or to be taken by the Government to overcome the increasing volume of trade and economic activities that are still not covered by power and transport?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as the increase in power is concerned, there are various items. The installed capacity has risen to 5·5 million kw. at the end of the Second Plan from 2:3 million kw. at the end of the First Plan. One factor is the stress on thermal generation. Secondly, there is the need for strengthening the technical personnel; thirdly, provision of furnace oil. National grid is another item. Finally, duty on electricity is also a matter which has to be gone into.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what portion of the increasing volume of economic activity of the country will be covered by the activities of the Government and what portion will be left uncovered by power and transport?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as the industrial needs are concerned, the power demands are met as nearly as possible. So far as transport is concerned, which is a connected subject, it has already been answered.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फेडरेशन ने कौन से ठोस सुझाव दिये हैं और वर्तमान कार्यक्रम की उसने कौन सी आलोचना की है ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : फेडरेशन की एक कांफ्रेंस हुई थी, उस में उन की तरफ से कुछ सुझाव रक्खे गये थे। फिर उन के प्रतिनिधि हम से प्लैनिंग कमिशन में मिले भी। उन के सुझावों पर विचार किया गया, कुछ फैसले भी किये गये, और जो फैसले किये गये उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है। ट्रान्सपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में यह हुआ है कि हर महीने उनके साथ बातचीत होती है। हर इंडस्ट्री की तरफ से **ए मन्थ इन ऐडवान्स** उन का प्रोग्राम आ जाता है ताकि रेलवे अच्छी तरह से उस का इन्तजाम कर सके। इस तरह से यह काम होता है ताकि बाक्स वैगन्स और ट्रेन फुल लोड जायें और ट्रेन्स में लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग प्वाइंट्स कम हो जायें। इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें हैं।

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper planning sometimes power resources go waste? Has the Minister of Co-ordination made any specific suggestions to tackle this problem?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are suggestions not only from the Minister of Co-ordination but also from the sub-committee of the Planning Commission working on this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there is any likelihood of any of the power projects being pruned or dropped in view of the new emergency which has arisen? If not, may I know whether all the power projects in hand would be pushed through during the Third Plan?

Shri Nanda: Not only is there no question of pruning the Plan but, so far as it lies in our power, we would like to expand our power supply.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Apart from the long-term suggestions put forward by the Federation, what specific action has been taken on the short-term proposals in regard to the removal of bottlenecks made by the Federation?

Shri Nanda: Long-term programmes did not figure very much there. It was action which was called for immediately which was being considered. We hope that all those steps would be taken and, with the co-operation of industry, they would be accelerated.

Shri A. P. Jain: If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, he has done something with regard to the railways. But transport is much wider than railways. Has anything been done with regard to coastal shipping, road transport, riverine transport etc. and, if so, how much of these activities are intended to be co-ordinated?

Shri Nanda: These things are also being considered. For example, take the despatch of coal. In recent months there has been improvement in the movement of coal not only by rail but also by road. Coastal shipping has also come into play and the targets have been increased and provisions have been made for them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the recurrent break-down, verging on a crisis, of power and the woeful inadequacy of transport, with which Delhi and many other cities are familiar, what steps have been taken or are being taken to put these vital sectors of the national economy on a war footing, now that we are in the midst of a war, undeclared though it be?

Shri Nanda: I do not know what the hon. Member said towards the end of his question, but I can tell him that to improve the operational efficiency of our plants various steps are being taken. Teams have gone round the country and suggestions have come forth which are being put into action.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether some survey was conducted with regard to transport facilities and whether only 64 per cent of the road transport facilities were being utilised? If it is so, what action has been taken by the Planning Commission?

Shri Nanda: So far as a detailed answer to this question is concerned, I shall need notice.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether Government is considering shortening the present procedures which are the main cause for the delay in the progress of the power projects?

Shri Nanda: As I said, teams went round the country and brought several suggestions. This is one of those suggestions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from the real and intrinsic shortages which can be met only by more generation and other things, may I know as to what has been suggested and done by way of better utilisation of the present resources? Were any suggestions made regarding better utilisation of the present resources which is not there because of administrative deficiencies?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. One of the very important directions in which steps are now being taken is to have a co-ordinated operation, that is, extension of the grid system in regions, and also to move on towards an All-India grid system.

Synthetic Drug Factory at Hyderabad

***10. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Synthetic Drug Factory at Hyderabad has commenced;

(b) if so, when it will go into production; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Early in 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: May I know the capacity of the factory and whether any recruitment of officers and staff has taken place and, if so, the number of people from each State?

Shri Kanungo: Apprentices have been recruited not specifically for this plant but for the whole operation of the project. The first batch of them is now under training and by early next year they will be sent out to USSR.

स्कूलों में टेलीविजन

***११ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में टेलीविजन के द्वारा शिक्षा देने का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है क्या उसका वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन उस बीच समाप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कौन से निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(ग) उन निष्कर्षों के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) फ़ोर्ड फाऊन्डेशन के सलाहकार से, जिन्होंने इस बारे में अध्ययन कार्य किया है, रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the evaluation is awaited from the Ford Foundation consultant who conducted it.

(c) Does not arise].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन की रिपोर्ट के आने की कब तक उम्मीद की जाती है ?

Shri Sham Nath: I suppose, we will get the report within about two months.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether apart from the Ford Foundation any assessment has been made and whether on the basis of that report Government consider the desirability of extending its use in other big cities as well?

Shri Sham Nath: Yes, Sir; besides the preliminary investigation which has already been conducted, we have received reports from classroom teachers and on their basis and on the basis of personal contacts with school teachers, we are of the opinion that this TV service has been very useful.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

श्री शामनाथ : इस में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को ४ लाख, २६ हजार रु० खर्च करना है और जहां तक फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन ग्रान्ट का ताल्लुक है, वह ४ लाख, ७४ हजार, ५०० डालर्स है ।

Arrears of Rent

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*12. { **Shri K. C. Pant:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 32 lakhs are in arrears in respect of rent due from Government servants, Government departments, foreign missions, etc.;

(b) if so, since when it is due;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the amount?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 1].

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know why such large outstandings are allowed to accrue particularly in the case of Government servants and Government Departments when it is relatively easy to make adjustments either from out of their salaries or by book adjustments?

Mr. Speaker: The statement says that they are being deducted from their monthly salaries.

Shri K. C. Pant: Some amounts are outstanding since before 1955.

Shri P. S. Naskar: In the statement it has been stated that the maximum amount of money is due from Government servants but it is not exactly an arrear. It is a matter of book adjustment and we are taking all possible steps to expedite the book adjustments.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I add to the reply given by my colleague that the question raised by Shri K. C. Pant can be answered in this way? The total amount which was due then was Rs. 8·20 crores. As against that, the arrears today are only Rs. 3 lakhs while in the other case, where the arrears today are round about Rs. 18 to 20 lakhs, the total demand was Rs. 14 crores. You will realise that very little is outstanding.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकारी विभागों और विदेशी मिशन्स के अतिरिक्त देश के कुछ प्रमुख व्यापारियों और

प्रमुख संस्थाओं की ओर भी इस प्रकार का पैसा बकाया है ? यदि हां, तो उसकी संख्या क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से नहीं उठता ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why is it that for even houses rented on behalf of the Government rents are kept oustanding? For example, in the city of Calcutta, there are quite a number of houses whose rents have not been paid by the Government departments themselves.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is only a question of book adjustment. The money goes into the national kitty. Whether I get money from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or it is outstanding, it is not very material. What is material is, where the money is due from non-government servants, we make every possible effort to see that the dues are realised and if they are not realised, I take strong action.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister said that some of the amounts are pending book adjustment. What is the actual nature of the book adjustment which has not been done so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said so. Against a total demand of over Rs. 14 crores, the amouit remaining outstanding today is only a few lakhs.

Shri Morarka: That is not the question. In the statement, it is said that some of the amounts are pending book adjustments. Actually, the amount is not recoverable. What is the nature of the book adjustment which is pending?

Shri Tyagi: Clerical error.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The total amount due from Government servants for the period which has been mentioned in the question is Rs. 18·60 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: Why is it so? What is the book adjustment that is pending?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am stating that we have got to get these adjustment orders from the various Ministries. The number of Government servants is over 30,000 which is not a small number, including Members of Parliament.

Shri Tyagi: I would like to make it clear so that there is no misunderstanding about Members of Parliament, that every month it is deducted from our salary bills.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is talking of book adjustment: not that they are actually in arrears.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister's observations regarding Members of Parliament are absolutely unwarranted.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Why is it that such large arrears accumulated if book adjustment was being done regularly?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I dispute the premises. I go on saying that the arrears are insignificant, taking the demand into consideration.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It is Rs. 8 crores and 14 crores under the two heads.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is the total.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister should not reply to a question that I have not allowed. He should first look to me. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What are the classes of Government servants whose arrears are lying still: class I or class II or class IV?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea at all. They are all allottees: may comprise class I, II, III and IV. I have no figures.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: My question was......

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The statement says that there is an outstanding of Rs. 0.02 for the period up to 31st March, 1955. I would like to know how this is allowed to be outstanding against Ex-Members of Parliament?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Ex-Members of Parliament: their number is roughly 11 who are no longer Members of Parliament. They have not vacated their quarters. Unfortunately I have to take action against them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since there are only 11 Ex-Members of Parliament, may I know the break-up party-wise?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement may be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All parties are equally responsible. We should not go into these details.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बता दिया जाए कि किन किन दलों के लोग कब्जा किए हुए हैं और नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो किया जा चुका है। माननीय सदस्य ने कोई नया सवाल नहीं किया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने पहले जो प्रश्न किया था कि क्या इनके अतिरिक्त देश के किन्हीं प्रमुख व्यापारियों और संस्थाओं के ऊपर भी पैसा बकाया है, उसके लिए आपने कहा कि प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन इसमें जो विवरण दिया गया है उस में जो "आदि" शब्द आया है, उसके गर्भ में यह प्रश्न आ सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझ से गलती भी हुई है तो वह वैसी ही रहेगी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय से जो गलती हुई है वह वैसे ही क्यों रहेगी, इसका क्या कारण है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्डर आर्डर, आप बैठ जाएं।

जब इस सदन ने मुझे इस कुर्सी पर बिठाया है तो जो फैसला मैं करूंगा वह उस वक्त के लिए मानना पड़ेगा, कभी वह गलत होगा कभी दुरुस्त होगा, वह सब ठीक मानना पड़ेगा।

Situation in Congo

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathu
*13. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent situation in Congo has improved; and

(b) what steps have been taken to implement U.N. Secretary General's new formula for integration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There has been no concrete improvement recently in the Congo situation. In fact, Mr. Tshombe appears to be pursuing his old tactics of prolonging negotiations as far as possible, in order to avert decisive action being taken against him, and to gain time, which he utilises to strengthen himself politically and militarily.

(b) The implementation of the Plan of the 20th August, 1962, is in the hands of the Government of the Republic of Congo and the United Nations. The Government of India do not know the details of the steps taken to implement the Plan. It is, however, understood that three Commissions, one on military and two on financial matters have been set up, and are working to settle the terms of the integration of Katanga into the rest of the Congo. Agreement in principle has been reached on certain matters, but it is only when these agreements are actually implemented that real progress can be said to have been made.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that the situation remains completely bogged as it was and the trouble is likely to be a long-drawn-out one and also in view of the emergency at home, may I know whether we have taken any steps to recal our troops from there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: May I submit that there is another question on the same subject? But I may say that we have apprised the Secretary-General about the emergency in our country and we have also asked when the Congo situation is likely to become normal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that we have informed the Secretary-General about the emergency and also enquired when the situation in Congo would improve when we can withdraw.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know which of the important countries, and whether particularly the USSR, the USA and the UK are all agreed to the Secretary-General's new formula, and if so, what the trouble is which stands in the way of its implementation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated in the main answer that the matter has to be settled between the Congo Government and the United Nations. The plan is the United Nations plan or what is called the U Thant Plan, and unless the Katanga Government agrees to the plan, nothing could happen.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the agreed communique of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on this subject, in fact, approved of the British Government's position regarding this proposal made by Mr. U Thant, and whether that did not, in fact, encourage Mr. Tshombe's adamant attitude towards it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not quite understood to which communique of the British Government the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am referring to the communique issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, there is some reference in it, and as far as I remember, that said that the Conference approved of the proposals of Mr. U Thant, and hoped that they would be given effect to by all parties concerned.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What is the strength of our troops at present in the Congo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I cannot give the exact number; it may be five thousand or six thousand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that a contingent of our troops sailed from Bombay as late as last month, and if so, is it the Government's view that resolving the civil war in the Congo is more important than defending our own country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The troops that were sent from here were sent to Gaza to replace our forces there which will come back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered. Is it the Government's view that the task in Gaza or the Congo is more important than defending our own territory? Why should we deploy our troops abroad?

Mr. Speaker: He has said. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I was only repeating what he said.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member puts a question to which he should very well know the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously nothing is more important than protecting our own integrity. But there is such a thing as abiding by our word to the UN and elsewhere. We cannot suddenly upset the situation without the concurrence of the United Nations. As soon as possible, we can get them back; that is a different matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that these 1,100 troops sent to Gaza are expected to do only police work in connection with a dispute on that border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not supposed to fight. They are at the cease fire line or whatever it is called. They were sent at the request of not only the United Nations but of the UAR Government. Obviously, we cannot suddenly take any action without the consent of the parties concerned.

Shri Ranga: Have Government taken steps to inform the UN Security Council or the Secretary-General that it would not be possible for India to retain her troops in these various places and, therefore, the UN should take necessary steps to release them as soon as possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have informed the Secretary-General that we would like to have them back as soon as it is possible. It is for the Secretary-General to decide that.

Shri Daji: Is the Prime Minister aware that the Commonwealth Premiers' communique has accepted U Thant's proposal as the basis, which is exactly the word Tshombe used and the stand of the British Government, and this has been taken to mean not an endorsement totally of the proposal but rather an endorsement of the British-Tshombe stand, a stand commented upon by many newspapers including the *Statesman*? If so, what is the stand of the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what comments have been made in newspapers. But that statement, to the best of my recollection, was definitely in favour of U Thant's proposal. We do not go into all these details. I do not know how the hon. Member thinks that it was something else.

Shri Daji: I can read it out.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not accept the *Statesman's* or any other newspaper's comments. I know better.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कांगो आदि देशों में जो भारतीय सेनायें गई हैं, देश की ऐसी स्थिति होने पर क्या उन्हें भारत वापिस बुलाने का कोई विचार है या नहीं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि देश की वर्तमान स्थिति कैसी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये अपने पड़ौसी से यह जान लीजिये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When do we expect the return of our troops? Have we set a definite date for that? If not, why not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not set a definite date because we observe our international agreements and arrangements. We cannot upset the United Nations because of this, but we have indicated to them that as soon as it is convenient we should like to get them back.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Is it not the case that the placing of our troops at the disposal of the United Nations would be helpful to us in the same way when we are in difficulty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It would be helpful to India in the wider world context.

Shri Joachim Alva: we have fulfilled a longer spell of duty in the Gaza strip and a lesser spell of duty in Congo. Is it not possible to regulate withdrawal in terms of the spell of duty so that in course of time we can call them back?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : देश के सामने जो वर्तमान संकट मौजूद है उस को देखते हुये क्या भारत सरकार ने यूनाइटेड नेशंस को लिख दिया है कि भारतीय ट्रूप्स रिलीव कर दिये जांय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

Export of Jute Goods

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*14. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Bam to scrutinize and register all foreign sale contracts for jute goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof:

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to constitute a Committee to undertake registration of export contracts relating to jute goods. The details are being examined.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know by what time the details will be examined?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The examination is going on. We shall be perhaps able to set up the committee as soon as possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does the proposal envisage that if this committee is set up, then the actual physical verification of export consignments by the customs will not be required any longer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. This is not a substitution for pre-shipment inspection or bills of lading. This is more to register the contracts as soon as they are entered into, so that no under-invoicing is possible thereafter.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the *modus operandi* of this committee to stop this leakage of foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The mode broadly will be that within 24 hours of a contract being entered into between the shipper here and the importer in the United States or anywhere in the world, it will be registered, and once that price is registered, there could be no alteration at the time of bill of lading.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what happened to the goods seized by the customs on account of low invoicing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In two cases we found that the seizure was not justified, and our apprehensions were unfounded. So, the goods were returned. One case is under examination.

Jails in Goa

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*15. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to Government by a labour leader requesting jail reform in Goa;

(b) whether he has suggested the appointment of a commission to investigate prison conditions in Goa; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Goa Administration have carefully considered the memorandum submitted by Shri George Vaz, President of the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union and are satisfied that there is not sufficient justification for the appointment of a special Commission to look into conditions in jails in the Union Territory. The Administration are taking action to improve conditions in all jails in Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that the jail manual there still continues to be the old Portuguese jail manual? What steps are being taken to immediately bring the jail conditions at least on a par with the civilised conditions in Indian jails?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in the original answer that all steps are being taken to improve the conditions of jails in Goa and bring them in line with conditions prevailing in India.

Shri Daji: Have any orders been passed for immediate change of at least certain provisions which are very objectionable?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there are any political prisoners in the jails in Goa now?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether certain facilities which the ordinary prisoners in Goa—not the political prisoners—used to enjoy, have been taken into consideration in this connection?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that the conditions in jails in Goa are not satisfactory, but we do not think it is necessary to have a commission for it, but the Government of India is likely to depute to the Union Territory somebody to advise on the steps that should be taken in order to bring the conditions in jail in Goa in line with those in India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. May I ask why it is that Goa is still included in the External Affairs Minister's portfolio and not in the Home Minister's?

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be decided during the Question Hour.

Shri Daji: May I know whether allegations of maltreatment contained in the memorandum are correct?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There were no allegations of maltreatment. The memorandum goes on describing the rather deplorable conditions prevailing in the jails with regard to accommodation, food, the allowance paid etc.

Consumers' Cooperative for Industrial Workers

*16. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to encourage the formation of Consumers' Cooperatives amongst industrial workers;

(b) whether the view-points of industrial employers have been received in the matter;

(c) whether there is a proposal to associate the employers with the management of the cooperatives; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make use of the money in the employees Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund for the development of these cooperatives?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). Yes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the reaction of the employers to this proposal?

Shri Hathi: They have accepted this scheme.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have the Government circulated the scheme to the State Governments to ascertain their opinion?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir; we have received the opinion of the State Governments.

Death of an Indian Diplomat in Vienna

*17. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 4 on the 6th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the death in December, 1961 of Shri A. K. Mitra, the then First Secretary in the Indian Embassy at Vienna (Austria) has been concluded; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and conclusions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Police Report forwarded by the Austrian Foreign Office is inconclusive. While discounting the possibility that Shri Mitra's death was caused by a crime, the report indicates that it may be a case of suicide, on the basis of circumstantial evidence. We have been informed that this is the final report of the Police and that there is nothing further to enquire about.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which agencies were engaged in the investigation of the death of Mr. Mitra—various agencies?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Austrian agency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that besides the Austrian Government, as the House was told in the last session, Interpol as well as the Indian representative from Government or from the Indian Embassy in Vienna cooperated with the Austrian Government's agency investigating the death of Mr. Mitra? If so, is this a joint report by all the three or only that of the Austrian Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We gave them such help and information as we could but the enquiry was done purely by the Austrian Government's police and their representatives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government aware of the fact that a responsible British journal called *Topic* had a very elaborate write-up on this unfortunate incident, and if so, is it not proposed to pursue this matter or to have further investigations in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member must remember that this unfortunate tragedy occurred in a foreign country and it is that foreign country that has to enquire. We cannot send a team from here to enquire into it just as we would not permit, if something happened here, other policemen and others to come and roam about in India. I do not know of the paper that the hon. Member referred to; I have never heard of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will send a copy of it.

Shri Hem Barua: I have a copy with me. In view of the fact that this London magazine *Topic* makes certain serious allegations against certain financial tycoons in this country engaged in gold smuggling, who are supposed to be responsible for this unfortunate death of Mr. Maitra, may I know whether this aspect of the problem was also taken into account or enquired into?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these allegations were enquired into and they were found to be baseless.

Rehabilitation of Santhal Refugees

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*18. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) Yes.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the Calcutta edition of the *Statesman* dated the 21st September, 1962 that a total of 450 Santhal refugees coming from the Rajshahi district of East Pakistan into Malda are being settled in the Kamrup district in Assam;

(b) whether they are being taken to Assam and settled there on the initiative of the Central Government or by mutual agreement between the two State Governments concerned; and

(c) why they were not sent to Dandakaranya?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of Assam reported in July last that about 480 Santhal migrants had entered the State through West Bengal and were staying in various places in Kamrup district. They have been asked to submit their proposals in regard to the rehabilitation assistance to be given to these families. The proposals are still awaited.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the original proposal from the Central Government was to send these refugees to Dandakaranya? What caused them to change that policy and send them to Assam?

Shri P. S. Naskar: These people entered Assam; they were not sent to Assam.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Apart from these 45 refugees, what has happened to the other Santhal refugees? Have they been sent actually to Dandakaranya and rehabilitated there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Only about three or four days ago, I had a meeting with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal, and we have decided to send about 3,000 families from West Bengal to Dandakaranya during this season, and it is hoped that about 500 of these families will be from among the Santhals who have come from East Pakistan into West Bengal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Assam Government has written to the Government of India to have some of the refugees who could not be accommodated there, would it be proper to add to the burden of the Assam Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The point is this: we have to take into consideration the land reclaimed in Dandakaranya. According to my estimate, I will not be able to reclaim land to rehabilitate more than 5,000 families, and if the tribal population has to be taken into consideration, for which there is a fixed quota of 25 per cent, I cannot take more than 3,000 or 3.500. We have more than this number in West Bengal itself, and I have to rehabilitate all those unfortunate persons. If it can be done with Assam with Government finances, there can be no question of taking them into Dandakaraya.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government have got any scheme for rehabilitating the large number of migrants who have come from East Bengal, besides the Santhals?

Mr. Speaker: Let us deal with the Santhal refugees. which alone is the subject-matter of this question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether the confusion which was existing for several months between the attitude of the Central Government and the West Bengal State Government regarding the exact status of those refugees who have come from Rajshahi—whether they are eligible or not for receiving rehabilitation assistance—has been cleared up now, and what is the present position.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I answered in the last session, I shall repeat it today: that there is no confusion or disagreement of opinion between us and the Government of West Bengal with regard to the migrants and the Santhals. We are adopting a policy which is agreeable to both of us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether some of the Santhal refugees have expressed their willingness to go to Santhal Parganas in Bihar and, if so, whether the Bihar Government have been approached in this connection and what is their reaction.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member writes to me about it I shall look into it.

Shri Basumatari: What is the number of refugees who have been rehabilitated in Assam up till now?

Mr. Speaker: About the Santhals?

Shri Basumatari: Including all.

Mr. Speaker: No. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Minister just now stated that he has agreed with the West Bengal Government that about 3,000 families will be sent to Dandakaranya for immediate rehabilitation in this season. Can I get any idea whether these 3,000 people, apart from Santhals, will consist only of the old refugees or of new migrants also?

Mr. Speaker: Apart from Santhals?

Shri Tridib Kumari Chaudhuri: There are new migrants.

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing only with Santhals. I should have stopped him, but I did not. Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether these Santhals have been fully rehabilitated in Dandakaranya or any other region?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are looking after the rehabilitation of those whom we have taken. About those who have declined to come, I cannot do anything for them.

Import Restrictions

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*19. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Daji:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering to impose further restrictions on imports; and

(b) if so, Government's final decision in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of allocation of the total amount of foreign exchange for commercial imports for the half-year October 1962—March 1963 is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a final decision is likely to be taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, the last period when we actually issued import licences was after 15th August. We have to take a very careful view of the present emergency situation and the need for conserving foreign exchange and those purposes. So, the examination has to be very thorough, and it will take sometime.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Embroidered Cloth

*20. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 36 on the 6th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any steps have been devised to make our embroidered cloth competitive in the world market;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof: and

(c) what is the present extent of the exports of such cloth?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A scheme for grant of Incentives for export of embroidered goods with cotton cloth as the basic ground material has been recently announced. Under the Scheme, the exporters are eligible for an import entitlement for art silk/synthetic yarn, embroidery machinery, coal-tar dyes, gums and textile chemicals upto 15 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of their exports and some cotton assistance. The exports are about 2 to 2·5 lakh yards per annum.

Cotton Prices

*21. { **Shri S. B. Patil:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Cotton went above the ceiling fixed by Government during the last season;

(b) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has now urged Government to take firm measures to maintain cotton prices within the ceiling; and

(c) what measures Government intend to take in this connection?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Market reports to the effect that prices of Indian cotton went beyond the prescribed ceilings during the last season were received by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) Some representations to this effect were received.

(c) Compulsory survey by the Zonal Committees appointed for the purpose with a Surveyor as paid Chairman, stricter control on the purchase of kapas by mills, quota system of distribution of Indian cotton to mills by stages, appointment of Supervisors to check sampling for survey and the transactions in cotton by mills, random requisitioning and arranging the import of liberal quantities of foreign cotton are some of the measures introduced by the Government to keep the prices within the ceilings.

Transportation of Goods to Nepal

*22. { **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods meant for Nepal were much delayed either in Calcutta or Raxaul during September-October, 1962; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The goods in transit to Nepal were not held up either at Calcutta or Raxaul during September-October, 1962 except for a delay of one or two days caused by the dislocation of traffic to Birganj following the Raxaul incident on September 29, when five Indians sustained gunshot injuries at the hands of armed Nepalese policemen.

Goans in Portugal Granted Indian Nationality

***23. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Goans in Portugal have been granted Indian Nationality; and

(b) if so, through which Agency this change of nationality was effected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). In accordance with an Order issued under the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, all Goans, except those who wished to retain their Portuguese Citizenship, are deemed to be Indian Citizens. Two Goans, resident in Portugal, who expressed a desire to obtain Indian

passports were informed that they could obtain them in exchange of Portuguese passports at any Indian Mission abroad.

पाकिस्तानी सामाचार पत्रों में भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार

*२४.
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दाजी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में निराधार और अतिरंजित समाचारों के प्रकाशन द्वारा भारत को बदनाम करने का योजनाबद्ध आंदोलन चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य दोनों देशों के बीच तय की गई सम्मिलित आचार संहिता के कहां तक अनुकूल है ;

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल, १९६० में भारत-पाकिस्तान सूचना सलाहकार समिति की जो बैठक दिल्ली में हुई थी, उसमें दोनों सरकारों ने आपस में एक मिली जुली प्रेस संहिता (कांड) तैयार की थी । पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में जो लेख लिखे जाते हैं, वे इस संहिता को व्यवस्थाओं के बहुत कम अनुकूल होते हैं ।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर बराबर दिलाया जाता है ।

(घ) इसका कुछ खास नतीजा नहीं निकला है ।

रक्सोल में नेपाली नागरिकों द्वारा गोली चलाना

*२५.
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री कोल्ला वक्य्या :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बिशन चन्द्रसेठ :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री का० ना० तिवारी :
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २९ सितम्बर, १९६२ को पांच शसस्त्र नेपालियों ने रक्सौल के एक जलपान-गृह में पांच व्यक्तियों को गोली चला कर घायल कर दिया था ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि घायल व्यक्तियों में भारतीय गुप्तचर विभाग के अधिकारी भी थे ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां । यह सच है कि नेपाली पुलिस के तीन कर्मचारी भारतीय इलाके में घुस आये थे । ये लोग रिवाल्वरों से लैस थे और इन्होंने

२९ सितम्बर, १९६२ को रक्सौल में चाय की एक दुकान पर तीन आदमियों को घायल कर दिया था । वापस जाते हुये उन्होंने फिर गोली चलाई और दो और आदमियों को घायल कर दिया ।

(ख) इन घायलों आदमियों में बिहार पुलिस का एक सब-इन्सपैक्टर और दो सिपाही थे । यह मालूम नहीं है कि इनमें से किसी का संबंध अपारधी जांच विभाग से था ।

Counteracting Chinese Propaganda

*26. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Balmiki:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the action Government have taken to counteract Peking's campaign to villify and misrepresent India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Government have made every endeavour to expose Peking's propaganda against India. Factual information about border developments has been given out to the Indian and foreign press regularly. Our Missions abroad have placed the facts of the border situation before the Governments to which they are accredited and also before the people of the countries concerned. A number of publications explaining the systematic Chinese aggression against our territories have been distributed abroad in various languages. Regular bulletins by our Missions carry fullest information on border developments. All India Radio in its External Services has been broadcasting talks designed to counter Peking's propaganda. A large volume of favourable comment has appeared in the foreign press showing that Chinese propaganda against India has, by and large, not deceived people abroad. Government has also received expressions of sympathy and support from many countries providing further evidence that Chinese propaganda has failed in its attempt to misrepresent India as the aggressor in the present border situation.

Export of Cotton Piece Goods to Aden

*27. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been losing ground to Japan as an exporter of cotton piece-goods to Aden; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decline, and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Indian Films

*28. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export Promotion Committee for Films has recommended the setting up of a central agency to look into the problems connected with the export of Indian films; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). The Export Promotion Committee for Films, at its meeting held on 17th September, 1962, recommended that the film industry should draw up a scheme for the establishment of a Central Agency for handling the export of films for the consideration of Government.

Rural Industries

*29. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. Mandal:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 304 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the recommendation of the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission regarding ear-marking of additional funds for selected rural industrial projects has been completed: and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I. annexure No. 2].

Marketing of Handicrafts

*30. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference was held in New Delhi in September last to discuss the raw material position for the marketing of handicrafts; and

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of the conference?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3].

Barter Agreements

*31. **Shri K. C. Pant:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of barter agreements entered into during the last three years;

(b) the goods exported under these agreements, with their values; and

(c) the basis for fixing the price of each commodity?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of barter/link deals concluded during the last 3 years is 102.

(b) A large variety of goods, both traditional as well as non-traditional, have been exported to the value of Rs. 49:71 crores under these deals.

(c) The basis for fixing the prices is generally the ruling international price or prices. This differs with different commodities depending upon the circumstances prevailing at the time of the particular transaction.

The items for barters are mentioned in the List given below:

LIST OF ITEM OF IMPORT

The main items of import under Barter/Link deals have been mainly confined to industrial raw materials as under:—

Fertilizers.

Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Intermediates.

Dyes and Dyes Intermediates.

Machine Tools.

Industrial Equipments.

Machinery such as printing, automatic looms etc.

Wood pulp.

Newsprint.
Steel.
Art silk Yarn.
Tractors.
Giant Tyres.
Raw Silk.
Paper.
Mercury.
Non-ferrous metals.
Staple Fibre.
Raw Cotton.

The main items of export are manganese ore, ferro-manganese, steel scraps, chrome concentrates, low grades of iron ores etc. etc.

Import of Films from Pakistan

*32. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that despite Pakistan's total ban on the import of films from India, this country is still importing exposed films from Pakistan?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government of Pakistan imposed a ban in January, 1962 on the import of films in Indian or Pakistani languages or depicting Indian or Pakistani way of living. As this was contrary to the Rules of G.A.T.T., a protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan and we are following the matter. It was felt by us that it would not be desirable to reciprocate the action of the Government of Pakistan which we ourselves consider improper. It has, accordingly, been decided not to discontinue the import of films from Pakistan.

Exchange of Fire between Pakistan and Indian Border Police

*33. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there occurred a sharp exchange of fire between East Pakistani riflemen and the Indian border force on the 17th September, 1962 across the Indo-Pak. border at Daikhata in Jalpaiguri district;

(b) if so, whether any casualties were involved in the incident; and

(c) in what circumstances the incident took place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). On September 17, 1962, some Pakistani nationals, supported by East Pakistan Riflesmen, tried to harvest jute crop from Indian territory in an area adjacent to Daikhata. The Indian border police warned the intruders to withdraw from Indian territory but the East Pakistan Riflesmen answered this by suddenly opening fire. The Indian border police had to return the fire in self defence. There was no casualty on our side.

Increase in Non-Plan Expenditure

*34. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-plan expenditure has been rising in the Centre as well as in the States;

(b) if so, what was the percentage of rise State-wise and in the Centre in 1961-62 over 1960-61; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check this rise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In 1960-61, aggregate non-plan expenditure of the Centre and the States taken together amounted to about Rs. 1530 crores. For 1961-62, the total non-plan expenditure, as per revised estimates, is placed at roughly Rs. 1900 crores. These two figures, however, are not comparable. Firstly, the estimate for 1961-62 includes committed expenditure of about Rs. 140 crores in respect of such Second Plan schemes as had been completed by the end of 1960-61. In other words, to the extent of Rs. 140 crores, expenditure which in 1960-61 was classified as plan expenditure has been classified as non-plan expenditure in 1961-62. Secondly, whereas the figure for 1960-61 relates to expenditure as per likely actuals, the figure for 1961-62 relates to revised estimates which generally show a higher level of expenditure than that finally revealed when accounts are struck. If both these factors are taken into account, the non-plan expenditure for 1961-62 on a comparable basis would be about Rs. 1660 crores, indicating an increase of about 8 per cent over the comparable figure for 1960-61.

At this stage when the accounts figures for 1961-62 are not available, it is not possible to indicate precise and comparable figures of percentage increase in non-plan expenditure for each State or for the Centre and the States separately. On a rough basis, however, it would appear that non-plan expenditure in all the States taken together (on a comparable basis) increased only marginally. The greater portion of the increase was in respect of the Centre because of unavoidable increases under items like defence, debt services, emoluments of low-paid employees etc.

Non-plan expenditure might be classified under two broad heads: (i) non-developmental and (ii) developmental heads. Under non-developmental heads, there are items like defence, debt services, administration, justice, jails etc. The expenditure on debt services is directly related to developmental outlay itself. The level of expenditure under other items of non-developmental character is governed by such considerations as security, law and order etc. So far as non-plan expenditure under developmental heads is concerned, this is for maintaining the level of developmental services reached by the end of the Second Plan and is, therefore, as essential as the outlay on the Plan itself. The non-plan outlays, non-developmental as well as developmental, are carefully scrutinized each year by the Planning Commission in cooperation with the Union Ministry of Finance and the State Finance and Planning Departments with a view to reducing them to the minimum necessary.

Pak. Nationals Visit to India and Indian Nationals Visit to Pakistan

1. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during the current year so far; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) During the period from January to September, 1962, the total number of Pakistani Nationals who visited India was 2,73,554.

(b) During the same period the number of Indian Nationals who visited Pakistan was 1,59,447.

Note: These figures do not include traffic returns from the State of Gujarat and from the State of Assam for the period 15th to 30th September, 1962.

Aid to States During Third Plan

2. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of giving financial aid to various States during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, what aid has been given to Punjab; and

(c) what was the actual demand of Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The total outlay, the resources to be raised by each State and the amount of Central assistance for the Third Plan period have been broadly agreed to.

(b) The Central assistance allocated for the Annual Plan 1961-62 and for 1962-63 are Rs. 19 crores and Rs. 22·2 crores respectively.

(c) The Central assistance for State Plans is allocated after considering a number of relevant factors which vary from State to State.

Slum Clearance in Punjab

3. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to Punjab Government by Centre for slum clearance in the State during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether the amount sanctioned has been fully utilised; and

(c) the amount allocated for slum clearance during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I. annexure No. 4].

(c) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allocated for the Slum Clearance Scheme in Punjab State in the Third Plan. Of this, Rs. 37·50 lakhs will be Central assistance and Rs. 12·50 lakhs will be met by the Government of Punjab from their own resources.

Code of Efficiency and Welfare

4. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Tripartite Committee appointed to discuss the draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The Tripartite Committee appointed to discuss the draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare has yet to meet.

Export of Birds and Animals

5. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) foreign exchange earned by the country in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 by the export of wild life;

(b) what varieties of birds and animals are exported and to which countries and their number in last three years (year-wise);

(c) what foreign exchange is earned by each variety each year; and

(d) for what purpose they are exported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement showing country-wise exports of wild life in 1958-59. 1959-60 and 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. Details about varieties of birds exported are not recorded in official statistics. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

(d) They are exported for earning foreign exchange. The importing countries, of course, put them to different uses such as exhibition in zoos, and for scientific and medicinal research.

पांडिचेरी में नशीली दवाइयों का उत्पादन

६. **श्री माते** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी प्राइवेट फर्म ने पांडिचेरी में नशीली दवाइयां बनाने के बारे में सरकार को सुझाव दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Salt Industry

7. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total annual production of salt at present, and what is the total requirement?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The production of salt during 1961 was 34·8 lakh tonnes. During 1962, up to the end of August, the production has been 34·6 lakh tonnes. The total requirements of salt during 1962-63 for edible and industrial purposes and for exports is estimated at about 37 lakh tonnes.

Free Trade Zones

8. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 162 on the 9th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the formation of free Trade Zones in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken by Government in the matter.

Transmitter at the Trivandrum Station of A.I.R.

9. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state at what stage the proposal to set up a 20 KW transmitter at the Trivandrum Station of the All India Radio is?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): Owing to the present Emergency this work has been postponed for the present.

Industries Department of Tripura Administration

10. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industries Department of Tripura Administration is a permanent Department;

(b) the number of persons employed there; and

(c) whether they are all temporary employees?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drought Affected Areas of Orissa

11. **Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have approached Central Government recently for special funds for the development works in the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for by it and the amount given or proposed to be given to it by Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Share of Public Sector in Industries

12. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the share of the public sector in the gross value of production in each of the following industries during 1960-61:

(i) Chemical;
(ii) Fertiliser;
(iii) Industrial machineries;
(iv) General Engineering;
(v) Electrical Engineering;
(vi) Aluminium; and
(vii) Shipbuilding?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Annual Surveys of Industries for the years 1960 and 1961 are still in progress. The information asked for is therefore not yet available.

Registered Unemployed

13. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, higher secondary passed and graduates on the live register of various employment exchanges in Kerala on the 1st November, 1962 with reference to their sex: and

(b) the number of candidates absorbed, year-wise, from 1958 onwards?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected at quarterly intervals. As such figures as on 1st November, 1962 are not available. Information as on 30th September, 1962 is given below:

Category	No. on Live Register as on 30th September, 1962	
	Men	Women
1	2	3
Matriculates .	57,213	24,5 42
Intermediates .	1,275	405
Graduates .	2,877	1,269
TOTAL .	61,365	26,

(b)

Year	No. placed in employment					
	Matriculates		Intermediates*		Graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1958	2,806	941	164	51	479	237
1959	2,753	1,448	128	30	407	
1960	3,243	1,373	99	26	719	3
1961	4,598	1,967	144	61	1,095	51
1962 . . . . (January—September)	5,110	2,085	135	36	674	399

*Separate information in respect of Higher Secondary passed candidates is not available.

Wine Manufacturing Plant in Bangalore

14. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licence for setting up of a plant for manufacturing wine in Bangalore;

(b) if so, to whom it has been issued?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shellcrete House Construction Scheme

15. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted 'Shellcrete' house construction scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chanda Khanna): (a) No, it is still in an experimental stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum

16. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received a memorandum from the Titanium Workers' Union, Trivandrum regarding the proposal for denationalisation of the Titanium Products Ltd.;

(b) if so, the important arguments raised by the Union against the proposed denationalisation; and

(c) whether the Central Government have replied to the memorandum and if so, what is the reply?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main point made by the Workers' Union was that it would be against the basic policy of Government to hand over Travancore Titanium Products Limited, a public sector undertaking, working satisfactorily to a private party.

(c) No, Sir. It was understood from the Kerala Government that they had not taken any decision to hand over the factory to the private sector.

Fans for Class IV Employees

17. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2524 on the 7th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken regarding grant of fan-advances to those Class IV Government Servants who are in possession of quarters without fans;

(b) whether fan-advances proposed to be given under the scheme would be made available to Class IV Government servants before the next summer season; and

(c) whether the amenity in question will be considered part of the accommodation provided to them as in the case of other employees?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration. It is hoped that a decision would be taken before the next summer season.

Conveyance Allowance for Low Paid Staff

18. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of (i) Class I and Class II Government officials in Delhi and New Delhi who have been allotted with government accommodation within a radius of three miles from their respective offices; and

(b) the percentage of Class III and Class IV officials to whom government accommodation has been allotted within a 3 mile radius from the office?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). So far as Classes I, II and III officers are concerned, the allotment of houses is not made class-wise, but on the basis of the emoluments of the officer concerned. The • Central Government offices are scattered all over Delhi/New Delhi. The number of houses available for Class I, II and III are about 22,000. Similarly there are about 8,400 houses available for Class IV officers. These residences as also the offices of the class IV officers where they are posted, are scattered all over Delhi/New Delhi. In order therefore to find out the details of all officers whose offices are at a distance of three miles or more from their residence, a detailed enquiry will have to be conducted in respect of these 30,000 allottees of Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi. The time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

संसद सदस्यों के लिये फ्लैट

१६. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री** ६ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये नये फ्लैट बनाने के कार्य में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : नौर्थ एवेन्यू में उस स्थान की सैन्य परिवहन कम्पनी (आर्मी ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी) ने खाली कर दिया है और इस समय विद्यमान बैरकों को गिराने का काम चालू है । आशा है कि इन फ्लैटों के निर्माण का कार्य अगले महीने शुरू हो जायेगा ।

भूटान में डाक व्यवस्था

२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** २७ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूटान में डाक व्यवस्था का विकास करने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री, प्रतिरक्षा तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : २७ अगस्त, १९६२ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३६ का उत्तर दिये जाने के बाद भारत और भूटान के डाक विभागों के बीच पत्रों का आदान-प्रदान करने के बारे में एक करार पर ११ सितम्बर, १९६२ को नई दिल्ली में हस्ताक्षर किये गये । १० अक्तूबर, १९६२ को भूटान के डाक विभाग का सरकारी तौर पर उद्घाटन किया गया ।

Export of Hessian Bags

21. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of polythene-lined specially-treated hessian bags in India;

(b) whether there is a good market for them in U.S.A., Australia, Egypt, Ceylon, etc.;

(c) if so, whether our export supply is less than the foreign demands;

(d) how many firms are at present manufacturing the bags; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to start more firms in India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Actual production figures are not readily available. The production capacity is of the order of approximately 166 million bags.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The production capacity is ample.

(d) Nine recognised firms.

(c) The cases of two more firms are under consideration.

Import of Goods

22. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce complained to the Planning Commission at their meeting on the 20th August, 1962 at Delhi about importing of certain goods which could easily be manufactured in this country thereby saving a huge amount of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, which are the goods it has indicated; and

(c) what is Planning Commission's view in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Planning and Labour and for Employment (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). At the meeting with the Planning Commission, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry made certain suggestions for reducing imports through the development of indigenous capacity. Some of the items suggested by the Federation for manufacture in the country with a view to reducing imports are spare parts and components, industrial diesel engines, conveying, hoisting excavating and road construction equipment, finished dyes etc.

(c) The Planning Commission agree that production of such items as could be economically undertaken with a view to reducing imports should be given priority. A Technical Panel on Import Substitution has been set up to evolve detailed proposals in co-operation with the industries concerned.

Building for Foreign Office

23. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1443 on the 22nd August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for constructing a building for the foreign office has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of proposal accepted and programme of construction drawn up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It has been decided that no separate building will now be constructed for the Foreign Office. As and when new office buildings in the general pool are constructed and accommodation therein is made available to Ministries, the accommodation in the North and South Blocks will be placed at the disposal of the Ministries of External Affairs, Defence, Home Affairs and Finance.

Films Rejected by the Film Censor Board

24. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films which have been rejected by the Film Censor Board in 1961-62;

(b) the number of films in which major changes have been made; and

(c) the number of films in which minor changes have been made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a)

Indian films	3	
Foreign films	65	(36 features (27 trailers (2 shorts.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Film Censors does not maintain statistics in respect of films sanctioned for public exhibition with major or minor changes. It is regretted, therefore, that this information is not available.

Cottage Industries in Punjab

25. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the share of the Planning Commission in the rupees two crore projects started by Punjab Government to give impetus to the cottage industries and to provide hundred percent employment?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Planning Commission have not received any proposal from the Punjab State Government regarding Rs. 2 crore pilot projects to give impetus to the cottage industries and to provide hundred percent employment. However, the Planning Commission have allotted two rural industries projects to the Punjab State as a part of the recently formulated scheme for intensive development of rural industries in 46 selected areas all over India. The State Government have proposed the location of these two projects at Malerkotla and Palampur. In addition to the funds available for these areas in the State Plan and the Central Plan under the programmes for development of different village and small industries for these two areas and the funds available from institutional agencies, a specific provision may be made to ensure intensive development of rural industries.

कानपुर नें कपड़े का स्टाक जमा होना

२६. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन्हें विदित है कि लगभग १६ करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का कपड़ा कानपुर के कपड़ा मार्केट (फुटकर) में जमा हो गया है जिस के कारण कपड़े के व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों में काफी चिन्ता बढ़ रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : जी, नहीं । कानपुर जिले में कपड़े के फुटकर व्यापारियों के पास कपड़े का सामान्य स्टाक बताया जाता है ।

Co-operative Farms in Dandakaranya

27. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the number of co-operative farms started for displaced persons inside Dandakaranya Project in 1961-62?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Nil.

Import of Cloth

28. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether position regarding export of medium and coarse cloth has improved;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how the export figures of 1961 compare with those of 1960; and

(d) the steps taken to boost up further exports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Due to several reasons, prominent among them being the continuous installation and expansion of cotton textile industry in the importing countries and also the acute competition with our exports of cotton textiles by the major cotton textile producing counries in the world, it is well known that our exports of cotton textiles (mill-made) fabrics have been declining from year to year for the last many years.

Exports of cotton piece goods (mill-made) declined from 694·83 million yards in 1960 to 574·30 million yards in 1961. Separate figures of coarse and medium cloth are not available but 90 per cent of the exports are of these two varieties *viz.*, coarse and medium.

The exports of cotton textile in first quarter of the current year declined by Rs. 2·7 crores and in second quarter it declined by Rs. 3.1 crores as compared to first and second quarters of last year. However, as a result of the cooperative efforts of the cotton textile industry, the decline in exports of cotton textiles (mill-made) has been arrested and has looked up in the third quarter of this year.

The exports of cotton textile in July-September 1962 have increased to 124·78 million yards valued at Rs. 10.1 crores as against 119 million yards valued at Rs. 9·8 crores in the third quarter of 1961.

With a view to enabling the exporters to plan their exports on a comparatively long-term basis, it has been announced that the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Schemes, in the form in which these are implemented at present, will continue to remain in force. The schemes have also been reviewed and improved wherever necessary. The procedures for claiming incentives have been simplified. In order to increase production, 25,000 automatic looms will be licensed to the textile mills during the Third Five Year Plan period subject to the condition that 75 per cent of the production will be exported.

Slum Clearance Scheme

29. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Mayors of big cities was held in Delhi to discuss slow progress in the implementation of slum clearance scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken therein?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. This meeting which was held to enable the Mayors to meet the Housing Ministers of the States *inter-alia* recommended that the State Governments should:

(i) allot high priority to the clearance and improvement of slums, particularly those inhabited by sweepers and scavengers;

(ii) take urgent steps for enactment of legislation for speedy acquisition of slum areas;

(iii) utilize a part of their allocations under the scheme for provision of basic amenities in the new housing colonies built under the Slum Clearance Schème; and

(iv) draw up a phased programme for the construction of night shelters for the pavement dwellers.

These recomendations were generally accepted.

Electric Detonators

30. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of electric detenoators for use in colliery; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Press Party sent to Ladakh

31. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Ramehwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a press party was sent to visit Ladakh in the second week of September, 1962; and

(b) how many pressmen were foreign nationals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. A party of ten correspondents was flown from Srinagar to Leh and back on September 15.

(b) Five.

Maintenance Imports

32. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert panel set up to examine the scope of technical and other possibilities of replacing maintenance imports has made any recommendations;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पत्रकारिता संस्था

३३. **श्री भक्त वर्शन :**
श्री भावगत झा आजाद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १८ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पत्रकारिता संस्था स्थापित करने के जिस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उसके कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख) प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है।

Rents from Refugee Colonies

34. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rents which is in arrears and remains unrealised from the refugee colonies situated throughout India as in August, 1961; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) All necessary steps are being taken to realise the dues.

Streptomycin Plant in Pimpri

35. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimate of the Streptomycin Plant at Pimpri;

(b) whether the cost of the Plant has been increased; and

(c) if so, by how much and the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The original rough estimate was Rs. 1,70,10,000.

(b) Yes; the revised estimate stands at Rs. 2,10,30,000.

(c) The revised estimate exceeds the original rough estimate by Rs. 40,20,000 mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) The ratio of production of Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin was changed from the original ratio of 20:80 to 50:50 respectively to be in conformity with the estimated requirements of these two types of drugs and this involved provision for additional equipment.

(ii) In the light of the latest technological developments provision for certain additional equipment had also to be made in order to improve the quality of the streptomycin to be produced.

(iii) The revised estimates had been calculated on the basis of quotations received in response to global tenders and the placement of final contracts for equipment, etc.

Review of the Second Five Year Plan

36. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 686 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to place the review of the Second Five Year Plan on the Table;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) Work on the Review is in progress. Every effort is being made to complete it before the end of this year.

(c) Does not arise.

Sunder Charkha Centres

37. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sunder Charkha centres so far opened by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) the number of spinners working at each of those centres; and

(c) the average output per spinner during October, 1962?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 14.

(b) 5.

(c) 227 hanks.

Rural Economy of West Bengal

38. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a communication from the Chief Minister of West Bengal in September 1962, giving an account of serious state of the rural economy of West Bengal and other aspects of the State's economic problems; and

(b) if so, whether it asked for certain assistance from the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). In his letter dated 12th September addressed to Union Minister, Planning, Chief Minister of West Bengal had suggested expansion of the rural works programme on a large scale with a view to provide increased employment opportunities to agricultural labourers, and marginal cultivators who constituted a sizeable proportion of the rural population of West Bengal. Union Minister, Planning has replied to this letter saying that Planning Commission are ready to assist Government of West Bengal in taking up additional projects as soon as Government of West Bengal are in a position to do so and considerable expansion of the rural works programme is envisaged in the next phase subject to the technical and administrative organisation in the States being able to sustain this.

Indians in Burma

39. **Shri Koya:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grievances of Indians in Burma due to double taxation; and

(b) whether Government propose to conclude a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Burma?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations on this subject have been received by the Government of India from Indian Merchants Associations in Burma.

(b). It is not proposed at present to conclude a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Burma. The question might, however, be taken up in future. In the meantime Indian businessmen in Burma whose incomes are subject to double taxation are entitled to unilateral relief afforded by the Government of India under section 49D (corresponding to section 91 of the new Act) and section 220 of Income Tax Act 1961.

Wages for Bidi Workers in Tripura

40. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bidi workers of Tripura held any Conference at Agartala on the 27th August, 1962;

(b) what are their specific demands in respect to wage increase;

(c) whether Government propose to give effect to the demand for stopping import of Bidis from outside Tripura;

(d) what is the minimum wage given to Bidi workers at present; and

(e) whether it is according to the provisions of Minimum Wage Act?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). Information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Central Vista and Secretariat

41. { **Shri Mohsin:**
{ **Shri S. B. Patil:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group has been appointed by Government to advise on the development of the Central Vista and the secretariat view;

(b) the composition of the Study Group and their functions; and

(c) whether they are expected to send their report and if so, by what time?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A Specialist Study Group of architects and town Planners, with the following composition, has been set up to advise Government on such aspects of the development of the Central Vista and the Secretariat Complex as may be referred to it from time to time:

1. The Chief Architect and Town Planner, Central Public Works Department ...... *Chairman.*
2. The Chairman, Northern Chapter, Indian Institute of Architects.
3. One representative of the Northern Chapter, Indian Institute of Architects.
4. The President, Institute of Town Planners, India.
5. One representative of the Institute of Town Planners, India.

6. and 7.
Two representatives of the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

8. One Senior Architect of the C.P.W.D.

Certain specific problems have been referred to the Group for advice.

Tagore Songs

43. N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Music has decided to render a selection of Tagore songs in all the regional languages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the aforesaid decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board for Music did not make any such recommendation. But in connection with the Birth Centenary Celebrations of Rabindranath Tagore, over 80 songs have been rendered in Hindi language and a target of 25 songs in this respect has been set for each of the remaining languages.

Trespassing by a Pak Soldier into Indian Territory

44. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th September, 1962 a Pakistani soldier trespassed into Indian territory near Shibrampur border and tried to lift an Indian woman from her home;

(b) whether the soldier concerned was arrested; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). On September 14, 1962, a Havildar of the East Pakistan Rifles, had trespassed into Indian territory at Shibrampur P. S. Balurghat, Distt. West Dinajpur (West Bengal). It is learnt that after trespassing into Indian territory, the Havildar had entered the house of a Santhal woman and had tried to outrage her modesty.

The Havildar was arrested by the Indian police.

Manufacture of Alcohol from Molasses

45. **Shri B. D. Deshmukh:**
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri J. S. Patil:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government are thinking of manufacturing alcohol (for drinks) from molasses of cane sugar?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): No.

Alcohol for drinking purposes is already being produced in the country using molasses as the principal raw material and the present production of various potable spirits is considered adequate to meet the existing requirements of the country.

Industrial Licences

46. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) on an average how much time is taken by the Central Government in taking final decisions on the grant of industrial licence to a new unit (calculating from the date of submission of application);

(b) whether it is a fact that there are frequent complaints in regard to the inordinate delays in giving industrial licences; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken so far to avoid such delays?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The average time taken for the disposal of an application is 4-5 months.

(b) and (c). Complaints have occasionally been received regarding delay in the issue of licences. The following measures have been taken to expedite disposal of applications:

(1) The categories of applications listed below are generally disposed of without prior reference to the Licensing Committee, subject to the State Government or Governments concerned having no objection and to the schemes being found satisfactory after technical scrutiny.

(i) where it is necessary to regularise the manufacturing activities of existing industrial undertakings, *i.e.* undertakings which were in existence at the time the Act came into force but either did not get themselves registered within the specified period; or undertakings to which the provisions of the Act did not originally apply but became applicable after the commencement of the Act, for any reason;

(ii) where change of location of existing industrial undertakings within the same State or from one State to another is proposed;

(iii) where the production of 'new articles' is proposed and such production does not involve the installation of any additional machinery and the use of imported raw materials.

(2) Two lists of industries have been drawn up, one showing those where there is no scope for further licensing for the time being, and the other indicating the industries where it is clearly desirable to add further capacity. Applications for licences relating to these industries, unless there are some special features, are disposed of without reference to the Licensing Committee. These lists are under constant review.

In all the above cases action is first taken to dispose of the applications.

and the facts are thereafter reported to the Licensing Committee in due course. [illegible]

Synthetic Rubber Plants

47. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to create more capacity for manufacture of synthetic rubber by sanctioning licences for two more plants, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the name of the place and party for which licences are being issued or have been issued?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Seven applications for establishing further capacity for the manufacture of certain types of synthetic rubbers have been received but consideration thereof has been deferred in view of the fact that the position regarding the availability of raw-materials required for such manufacture is not yet clear.

(b) Does not arise.

Provident Fund of Employees

48. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burmah Shell Company at Calcutta has not yet handed over to Government the money deposited to them by their employees on account of Company's Provident Fund Scheme before October, 1961;

(b) if so, the amount so held up and the reasons for holding up the same; and

(c) what concrete step Government have taken to realise the money from the Company?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and(c). The Company has invested the provident fund money in Central and State Government securities. Action to transfer these securities to the Employees Provident Fund has been taken. The exact figures of the amount to be transferred are being ascertained.

Development Council for Printing Industry

49. **Shri A. S. Saigal:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration to set up a Development Council for Printing Industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): No, Sir.

Exports of Shoes

50. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from foreign buyers regarding supply of shoes through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, details thereof and what action Government propose to take to improve the quality of shoes meant for export?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Handicraft Industries in Punjab

51. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab State Government for giving assistance to Handicraft industries in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure, funds are allocated to the State Governments for the development of various industries including handicrafts, on the basis of the Annual Plans submitted by them every year. Financial assistance is sanctioned to them towards the end of the year on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the State Governments within the prescribed allocations. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 14·64 lakhs has been allocated to Punjab Government for the development of Handicrafts during the year 1962-63. Financial assistance will be sanctioned to them on the basis of the actual expenditure in due course. This allocation includes State Government's share also.

Chemical Manure for Tea Industry

52. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of chemical manure for the tea industry in the country for 1962;

(b) whether the full quantity has been made available; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1,51,602 tonnes during 1962-63.

(b) and (c). 1,11,624 tonnes have been allotted for the three Quarters ending December, 1962. Supplies are in progress. The allotment for January-March 1963 will be made in December, 1962.

Documentary Films on Punjab

53. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 7th August, 1961, and state the progress since made in the production of the documentary film on Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The shooting of the film has since been completed. It is now in the editing|commentary stage and is likely to be finalised shortly.

Local Development Works Scheme

54. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the Punjab State Government under the local development works scheme during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The allocation for the Government of Punjab for 1961-62 under the Local Development Works Programme was Rs. 22·50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 13·70 lakhs has been released so far and final adjustment will be made on receipt of actual expenditure statement for the year.

Industrial Development of Punjab

55. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Punjab State Government for the industrial development of the State during 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Under the existing procedure, sanctions of central assistance for a financial year are issued about the end of the year on the basis of the actuals reported by the State Government for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the last quarter. The question of indicating the amount granted to Punjab State so far during 1962-63 for industrial development, therefore, does not arise for the present.

2. The provision of Central assistance that has been made for the development of Village and Small Industries in Punjab during 1962-63 is Rs. 163 lakhs.

Indian Films Division Team to Lahaul and Spiti

56. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the crew of the Indian Films Division Team who had gone for shooting purposes in the Lahaul and Spiti Valley in September, 1962;

(b) whether they have arrived safe; and

(c) what is the loss that they have encountered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Four.

(b) Yes.

(c) Nil.

Trespass by Pakistanis into Rajasthan

57. { **Shri Y. N. Singha:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few Pakistani nationals crossed into the Indian territory on the 3rd October, 1962 and looted some shops in Sattasar village of Bikaner District; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On the night of October 2-3, 1962 four Pakistani criminals burgled the shops of two Indian nationals of village Sattasar, P.S. Pugal, Bikaner and carried away cash, jewellery and other articles worth about Rs. 5,000 and a camel worth about Rs. 400. The Indian Border Police has supplied clues, particulars etc. to the Pakistani Border Police which may help in tracing the burglars.

Firing by Pak Troops near Jammu

58. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unprovoked firing was resorted to by the Pakistani forces in the Akhnoor area near Jammu on the 6th October, 1962;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan;

(c) the details of the reply received from them; and

(d) the number of casualties suffered due to this firing?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) On October 6, 1962, at 1645 hours PAK/POK troops fired 18 rifle shots towards our Pirjamal Post, 4 miles west of Chhamb. Our police had to return the fire in self-defence. A cease-fire violation complaint was lodged with the U.N. Military Observers whose award is awaited.

(b) This question will be considered after Chief Military Observer has given his award.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No casualty has been reported.

Issue of Essentiality Certificate for Copper

59. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the issue of an Essentiality Certificate for copper to the actual users by the Director of Industries, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain Units which were started in 1957 have not been issued an essentiality certificate so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Essentiality Certificates are not issued for copper by the Director of Industries, Delhi. Quotas of copper are ordinarily allotted by the Director of Industries to actual users who were enrolled as quota holders prior to May, 1959, on the basis of their assessed capacity. It has not been possible to enrol those who applied afterwards, in view of the difficult supply position.

(b) Government are not aware of any such case.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Television Sets

60. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the manufacture of television sets in India; and

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public or private sector?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from time to time for the manufacture of Television sets, but these were not processed as:—

(i) The future development in regard to Television in India is yet to be finalised; and

(ii) Manufacture of Television sets has obviously no priority in the present difficult foreign exchange situation.

Housing Board for Kerala

61. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Housing Board for Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Miniseer of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The State Government, who are primarily concerned with the matter, have decided that the question of constituting a Housing Board for Kerala should be considered one year hence, after experience of the working of Housing Boards in other States becomes available.

Motor Transport Workers Act

62. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have enforced the Motor Transport Workers Act 1961; and

(b) if not, which are the States where the said Act is not enforced?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The Act came into force in the different States on various dates not later than 31st March, 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estates

63. **Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial estates are to be established during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of them have been established so far and how many of them have been established in Gujarat State; and

(c) what is the total expenditure incurred so far out of the total provision in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) About 400 Industrial Estates are proposed to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) Schemes of 120 Industrial Estates have been technically approved so far. In the case of Gujarat, out of 12 Industrial Estates to be established during Third Five Year Plan period, schemes of two Industrial Estates have been technically approved.

(c) Rs. 1.81 crores (upto 1961-62).

Flats in Indra Market, Delhi

64. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1302 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) when Flat No. 6-R, Indra Market, Subzimandi was allotted; and

(b) when Flats Nos. 4, 9, 10, 13, 22, 24 and 28 were allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 27th February, 1959.

(b) Dates of allotment are given below:—

Flat No.	Date of allotment
R/4	11-9-1956
R/9 .	24-12-1956
R/10 . .	30-10-1956
R 13 . .	31-12-1956
R/22 . .	17-10-1956
R/24 . .	29-3-1957
R/28	16-4-1959

CORECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 352, DATED 9-8-1962

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The last sentence of answer to parts (c) and (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 352 may be amended to read as under:

> "The areas so far covered by radiometrice surveys *have not* revealed concentrations of uranium which would justify economic exploitation."

12.00 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri Brahm Jeet Singh, Dr. P. Subbarayan and Shri Kameshwara Singh.

Shri Brahm Jeet Singh was a sitting Member of this House from Jaunpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He passed away at Jaunpur on the 8th September, 1962 at the age of 47.

Dr. Subbarayan was elected to this House from Tiruchengode constituency of Madras, but his seat became vacant on his assuming the office of the Governor of Maharashtra, which he held at the time of his death. He was also a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-62 and of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1946 to 1950 and Minister of Transport and Communications during the years 1959 to 1962. He passed away at Madras on the 6th October, 1962 at the age of 73.

Shri Kameshwara Singh was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1946 to 1952. He passed away at Darbhanga on the 1st October, 1962 at the age of 55.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that at a meeting which I had yesterday with the leaders and representatives of all the opposition groups in the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, some matters relating to simplification of procedure within the existing framework of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha were considered.

The meeting arrived at the following conclusions:

(i) *Questions*

(a) For the purpose of answering questions in rotational order, the various Ministries of the Government of India should henceforth be divided into *five* groups instead of three as at present. That would mean that questions relating to one Ministry will be answered on one day in a week;

(b) Not more than five questions, both starred and unstarred combined, by one Member, should be placed on the List of Questions for any one day. Out of these, not more than three questions shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.

(c) Not more than thirty questions should be placed on the List of Questions for oral answer on any one day.

The above changes may be introduced with effect from Monday, the 12th November, 1962.

(2) *Private Members' Resolutions*

A Member who desires to move a Resolution should in the first instance give written intimation to that effect only. The intimation shall be addressed to the Secretary and left at the Parliamentary Notice Office. The names of Members from whom such intimation is received will be balloted and those securing the first four places in the ballot will be eligible to give notice of one Resolution each. Those Resolutions, if admitted, will be put down in the List of Business.

(3) *Amendments to Motions, Resolutions, etc.*

In order to limit the number of amendments to Motions or Resolutions each party or group may, if they so desire, table one amendment only in the name of one or several members of the party or group. The present practice whereby a large number of individual Members give notices of separate amendments should be dispensed with.

I take it that the House agrees with these procedural changes and I appeal to the Members to extend their kind co-operation in giving effect to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir, with regard to that part of your announcement where you have just now said, if I heard you aright—I am open to correction—that not more than 30 questions shall be placed on the Starred Questions List for any particular day. What will be the effect of that? You go on receiving questions day after day, hour after hour perhaps, in the Notice Office and the Secretariat examines those questions, and decides to admit them. Suppose after admitting the questions, on a particular day the Secretariat finds that it totals up to more than 30 questions. Then what will happen to the extra questions?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They will be treated as Unstarred.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will they be treated as Unstarred? What will happen to them?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, they will be treated as Unstarred. Even now those that are not answered are already being transferred to the Unstarred list. They will be treated as Unstarred.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Perhaps, Sir, inadvertently you have missed to tell the House that this is only an interim arrangement.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; that is what I suppose, unless the House feels that this has worked quite satisfactorily and decides that it should continue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I would suggest, Sir, that this may be circulated to hon. Members in the Bulletin.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, we will do that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the suggestions that have been made, and possibly with the consent of all the parties, are commendable, and I do not have much objection to them. But, would there be any objection if we adopt them tomorrow permitting us some chance to make our own suggestions? It may be that we may be able to improve upon these suggestions. We have been taken absolutely by surprise that these are the suggestions you want to adopt as rules for future procedure.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was there. If any hon. Member of the Congress has any complaint he might convey it to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He can then come to me and discuss it with me if he finds that there is some difficulty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are all anxious, Sir, just as you, no doubt, are, that powers of the Parliament should not be whittled down due to emergency.

Mr. Speaker: There is no power which has been limited.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should not be whittled down.

Mr. Speaker: No, not at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You are now asking the House to adopt these rules. Before these are adopted I want to make one submission. I submit that these may be adopted tomorrow. Let us have these rules before us. I may have some suggestions to make.

Mr. Speaker: There are no rules that I have placed before you now. The rules are as they are. We have only just modified some procedure that we are following. The rules have not been changed or modified in that context.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: These are amendments of the rules We may improve upon them. After all, what objection can be there if these are finalised tomorrow?

Shri Bade (Khargone): We may be given some time.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the desire, I shall have no objection. I thought there was nothing exceptional. Only some procedure has been simplified. But if it is the desire of the House that it should be taken up tomorrow, I shall have no objection.

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12. 08 hrs.

RE: ELECTION OF SHRI G. BASU

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, it will be recalled that the election of Shri Basu was set aside by the Election Tribunal. There was an appeal against that order to the High Court of Calcutta and the High Court by its order in the appeal itself dated 11th August, 1962 stayed the operation of the order setting aside the election to the extent of enabling him to attend Lok Sabha until the hearing of the appeal. That means it is an *ad interim* stay pending the hearing of the appeal. The appeal was dismissed on 27th September, 1962. After the dismissal of the appeal the original stay order would have automatically stood terminated. Thereupon, the counsel for Shri Basu applied to the court for stay of the operation of the order dismissing the appeal. It was accordingly stayed until the 20th November 1962, that is, 20th of November next. The effect of it is, therefore, as if the appeal has not been heard and, therefore, the original stay order continues until the 20th of November 1962 and he would be entitled to attend the Lok Sabha until the 20th November 1962 unless there is a further stay order from a higher court.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to have one point clarified. The appeal was filed before the High Court and a stay order was issued by that court that till the disposal of that appeal Shri Basu would be entitled to sit in the House. That was a separate order.

Shri A. K. Sen: *ad interim* order.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, on a separate application that was made to it. Then the appeal has been dismissed. The effect of that dismissal is that any other order that was made by the court would also stand terminated. Whether the order of the High Court, staying the operation of their order of dismissal of the appeal till the 20th November, automatically revives the stay order also? I am doubtful.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a question of revival because that stay order would have come to an end unless the court stayed the operation of the order dismissing the appeal. It is not a question of revival of the order until the dismissal of the appeal because the order of dismissal remains stayed. Therefore, there is no dismissal.

Mr. Speaker: The appeal has been dismissed. It has been disposed of and nothing remains of the appeal. Now it is only an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Shri A. K. Sen: The dismissal would have taken effect if there was no order staying the order of dismissal.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees with that view, I have no objection. I will put it to the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are not able to understand the niceties of the law.

Mr. Speaker: Then the papers would be circulated so that hon. Members may be aware of the implications of this matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would like to have one clarification.

Mr. Speaker: We are circulating the papers. He might study them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: While circulating the paper probably the hon. Minister will indicate only what he has stated before the House today. I

[Shri U. M. Trivedi.]

would like to know under what particular provisions of law, of the Representation of the People Act, such an order can be passed by the High Court and under what provision of that particular law such an order has been pased. That might kindly be indicated in the papers that may be circulated to us, because I do not know of any provision under which this order could have been made unless the order is passed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: A copy of the order of the High Court would also be circulated along with other papers.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER NO. VII CONTAINING NOTES, MEMORANDA AND LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) White Paper No. VII containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between July, 1962 to October, 1962.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-447/62.]

(ii) Letter dated the 24th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of China to the Prime Minister of India.

(iii) Letter dated the 27th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to the Prime Minister of China.

(iv) Message dated the 26/27th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to Heads of Governments.

(v) Letter dated the 27th October 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to President Gamel Abdel Nasser.

(vi) Statement dated the 31st October, 1962 of the Presidential Council of the U.A.R.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-448/62.]

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is is not the intention of the hon. Prime Minister to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the replies to his letter which he has received from the various Governments?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If at all.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को हिन्दी में भी समझा दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने और कुछ नहीं कहा सिवा उस के जो कि आर्डर पेपर पर लिखा हुआ है ।

Shri Tyagi *rose*—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल किया है, अब यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के लिये है कि वह क्या जवाब देते हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आम तौर से जो जवाब आय हैं वह अखबारों में छपे हैं, वह खुद पूरे या उनका खुलासा । और भी आते जाते रहते हैं । अगर वह सभी यहां रक्खे जायें तो शायद यहां के कागज बहुत बढ़ जायेंगे ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Prime Minister has said that Members can take note of their publication in the newspapers but just a few minutes ago in reply to an hon. Member he said that he does not take congnisance of publicity by newspapers. I want to know which is correct.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Both are correct. Anything sent to the newspapers by the Government and published is correct and anything said by unauthorised persons need not be correct.

Shri Bagri (Hissar)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे तो नहीं चलेगा कि हर एक मेम्बर जहां चाहे वहां खड़ा हो जाय ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अखबारों के अन्दर सारी खबर आई है, लेकिन मेरे जैसा आदमी जो कि जल में था और जिसे अखबार नहीं मिलते थे, वह क्या करे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कोई मेम्बर जेल से बाहर आये तो जितने वक्त वह जल में रहा हो उसके अखबार वह पढ़ ले ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : देहातों में तो अखबार भी नहीं मिलते, वहां के लोग क्या करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे देश में चले गय जहां अखबार भी नहीं हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एसा ही देश है यह तो ।

NOTIFICATION PUBLISHING THE PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY AND DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES, 1962

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir on behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1415 dated the 26th October, 1962 under sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of article 352 of the Constitution, publishing the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th October, 1962 under clause (1) of the said article. [*Placed in Library, See* No. 450/62].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1464 dated the 3rd November, 1962, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constituent, publishing an Order issued by the President under clause (1) of the said article. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-451/62].

(iii) The Defence of India Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465 dated the 5th November, 1962. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-452/62].

DELHI ELECTORAL COLLEGE (ELECTION OF MEMBERS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1962 AND AMENDMENT TO CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS RULES, 1961

Shri Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of the Delhi Electoral College (Election of Members) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3030 dated the 28th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-452/62].

(ii) a copy of rule 93 of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961, as modified in accordance with the amendments passed by the Houses of Parliament, under rule 239 of the Rules of Produre and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-453/62].

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES, 1962

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 dated the 8th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-454/62].

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED SINCE THE TERMINATION OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THIRD LOK SABHA

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances promulgated by the President since the termination of the Second Session of Third Lok Sabha, under the provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Defence of India Ordinance, 1962 (No. 4 of 1962). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-455/62].

(ii) The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 5 of 1962. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-456/62].

(iii) The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 6 of 1962). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-457/62].

(iv) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 7 of 1962). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-458/62].

(v) The Pondicherry (Administration) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 8 of 1962). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-459/62].

ART SILK TEXTILES (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) CONTROL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1962 AND JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1962.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2780 dated the 8th September, 1962.

(ii) The Jute (Licensing and Control) (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2833 dated the 15th September, 1962. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-460/62].

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962, NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY IN UK AND USA

The Ministry of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1270 dated the 29th September, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-462/62].

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 2896 dated the 22nd September, 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-464/62].

(iii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Industrial Safety in UK and USA. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-464/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CLAUSE (3) OF ARTICLE 359 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R.

1415 dated the 30th October, 1962, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, publishing an Order issued by the President under clause (1) of the said article. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-465/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952, ETC.

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1172 dated the 1st September, 1962.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1299 dated the 29th September, 1962.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1300 dated the 29th September, 1962.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1321 dated the 6th October, 1962. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-466/62].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1232 dated the 15th September, 1962 issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with wood industry. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-467/62].

(iii) a copy of Main Conclusions of the Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than coal held at New Delhi on the 3rd October, 1962. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-468/62].

(iv) a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-6(1)/62 dated the 22nd September, 1962 regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for cement industry in respect of wage increase in the second phase. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-469/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT, 1959

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Takeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1158 dated the 1st September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-470/62].

12.22 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following 12 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 7th September, 1962:—

1. The National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill, 1962.
2. The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.
3. The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
4. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
5. The Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill, 1962.
6. The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962.
7. The Extradition Bill, 1962.

[Secretary]

8. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
9. The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
10. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1962.
11. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
12. The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill, 1962.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL

Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Joint Committee

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians be extended upto the last day of the next session."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): M ay we know the reasons for the demand for extension?

Mr. Speaker: Reasons are being demanded why it has not been possible to finish in time.

Shri Mulchand Dube: The reason, in fact, was, there was no time, there were only a few days during which the Committee could meet, that would have been a waste of time and expenses and for that reason extension is required.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैंने वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल के विरुद्ध एक अविश्वास प्रस्ताव दिया था । मुझे सूचना मिली है कि अभी तक आपने उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया, उसे पढ़ा नहीं । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उस पर कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या जो मौजूदा आइटम चल रहा है उसे छोड़ दूं और आपका आइटम ले लूं । माननीय सदस्य से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक आइटम तो खत्म हो ले तो दूसरा लिया जाए, दरम्यान में तो दूसरा नहीं लिया जा सकता ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I submit, in addition to what the Chairman has said, that the reason for the delay has been that we had wanted that all sections of the Christians should submit their memoranda. As a matter of fact, there were other proposals that we should go round the country. We had to wait for these and we did not want to hurry with the Bill which has raised a certain controversy. That was the reason why we felt that we should ask for further time in order that the House may be able to accept the Bill more unanimously.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians be extended upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने मौजूदा मंत्रिमंडल के विरुद्ध

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस मुझे ११ बजने में जब ५ मिनट रहे थे तो मिला । अब मैं वहां जाता हूं तो उसे देखूंगा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मैं समझूं कि उस पर कल निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उसकी सूचना पहुंचाई जाएगी ।

RE: SECRET SESSION

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, I had suggested that this House go into a secret sitting to consider the National Emergency. I understand that a large number of Opposition leaders also concurred in the view. Although the Prime Minister earlier said that this was not the opportune time for this purpose, I understand the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had undertaken or indicated that he would convey this to the Government and convey to us the decision of the Government finally on this matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I received a request to that effect from some Members. I gave careful consideration to it. I think that, at the present moment, it would not be desirable to have a secret session. If it is desirable in future, I shall make my submission to you. The issues before the House are of high interest to the whole country. Right at the beginning to ask for a secret session would have a bad effect on the country. I am sure hon. Members would agree.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly move the Resolutions also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are two Resolutions standing to my name. I should like your guidance as to whether I should take them together.

Mr. Speaker: They might be moved one after the other. Both would be placed before the House. He can make one speech. Discussion also would be simultaneous.

12.25 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE: PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY AND AGGRESSION BY CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House approves the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th of October, 1962, under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution."

Mr. Speaker: I shall place it before the House.

Resolution moved:

> "This House approves the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th of October, 1962, under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution."

The hon. Prime Minister may move the other resolution also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

> "This House notes with deep regret that in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by India towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression and non-interference, and peaceful coexistence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed aggression and initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces.
>
> This House places on record its high appreciation of the valiant struggle of men and officers of our armed forces while defending our frontiers....

Several Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:
....and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honours and integrity of our Motherland.

This House also records its profound appreciation of the wonderful and spontaneous response of the people of India to the emergency and the crisis that has resulted from China's invasion of India. It notes with deep gratitude this mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the organisation of an all-out effort to meet this grave national emergency. The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity.

This House gratefully acknowledges the sympathy and the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries in this grim hour of our struggle against aggression and invasion.

With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

Mr. Speaker: I shall place this Resolution also before the House.

Resolution moved:

"This House notes with deep regret that, in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by India towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression and non-interference, and peaceful coexistence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed aggression and initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces.

This House places on record its high appreciation of the valiant struggle of men and officers of our armed forces while defending our frontiers and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour and integrity of our Motherland.

This House also records its profound appreciation of the wonderful and spontaneous response of the people of India to the emergency and the crisis that has resulted from China's invasion of India. It notes with deep gratitude this mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the organisation of an all-out effort to meet this grave national emergency. The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity.

This House gratefully acknowledges the sympathy and the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries in this grim hour of our struggle against aggression and invasion.

With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we meet in Parliament today earlier than was intended, because of a grave crisis that has arisen. This House, and everybody in India, and the greater part of the world know that the People's Republic of China has invaded India with massive forces, and there have been some bloody battles resulting in considerable casualties on both sides.

For five years, we have been the victims of Chinese aggression across our frontiers in the north. That aggression was, to begin with, rather furtive. Occasionally there were some incidents and conflicts. These conflicts might well be termed frontier incidents. Today, we are facing a regular and massive invasion of our territory by very large forces.

China, which has claimed and still claims to be anti-imperialist, is pursuing a course today for which comparisons can only be sought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In those past days, the European Powers in the full flood of imperialist aggression and with strength and weapons given to them by the Industrial Revolution took possession of large parts of Asia and Africa by force. That imperialism has abated now, and many of the colonies of European countries have been freed and are independent countries. But, curiously, the very champions of anti-imperialism, that is, the People's Government of China, are now following the course of aggression and imperialist expansion.

Some Hon. Members: Shame!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Down with China.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is sad to think that we in India, who have pleaded for peace all over the world, and who have sought the friendship of China and treated them with courtesy and consideration and pleaded their cause in the councils of the world should now ourselves be victims of new imperialism and expansionism by a country which says that it is against all imperialism. This strange twist of history has brought us face to face with something that we have not experienced in this way for over a hundred years or more. We had taken it/almost for granted that despite some lapses in recent years, as in the Suez affair, we had taken it for granted that this type of aggression was almost a thing of the past. Even the Chinese aggression on our borders during the last five years, bad as it was, and indicative of an expansionist tendency, though it troubled us greatly, hardly led us to the conclusion that China would indulge in a massive invasion of India. Now, we have seen and experienced this very invasion and it has shocked us, as it has shocked a large number of countries.

History has taken a new turn in Asia and perhaps the world, and we have to bear the brunt of it, to fight with all our might this menace to our freedom and integrity. Not only are we threatened by it, but all the standards of international behaviour have been upset and so all the world is affected by it, apart from the immediate consequences. No self-respecting country which loves its freedom and its integrity can possibly submit to this challenge. Certainly, India, this dear land of ours, will never submit to it whatever the consequences. We accept the challenge in all its consequences, whatever they may be.

It may be that this challenge is also an opportunity for us. Indeed, the people of India in their millions have demonstrated that they accept this challenge and have shown a unity and an enthusiasm such as has been very seldom in evidence. A crisis has come and we have stood up to face it and meet that crisis.

I have moved a Resolution seeking the approval of this House to the state of emergency that has been declared by the President. That was inevitable when foreign legions invaded India and our Constitution wisely provided for such a course to be followed by us in any serious crisis. I have no doubt that this House will approve of this declaration by the President and subsequently I hope also of the Defence of India Ordinance and the other steps that are being taken to face this crisis.

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I should like this House for a moment to look at this matter in some perspective. We stand, I do believe, at a turning point not only in the history of India but of Asia and possibly even of the world, because what happens in this conflict will affect it obviously. It will affect Asia, of which two of the biggest countries are China and India. But it will affect the world also and, therefore, this conflict has very wide-reaching consequences. We should try to look at it from this point of view. For the moment, we are shocked at this cruel and crude invasion of another country. The world has also witnessed the response of the people of the country invaded, that is, our country, and the world will yet witness the way the people of India act when their freedom is threatened and their dear liberty is imperilled.

So, we are shocked and in a state of high excitement. That is inevitable, and not surprising, but we have to remember that this turning point in history is not going to end soon. We may have to face this for a long period, for a number of years, I do not know how long, and we must train ourselves and the nation to be prepared to face it, however long the crisis may last. It is in the mood, in that mentality, that I seek this House to give a lead to the country.

Chinese aggression on our frontiers is five years old and during these years this House has discussed this matter repeatedly. On the last occasion this discussion took place on the 12th August, 1962. Many White Papers have been issued, giving the long-drawn-out correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of China. Only today I have placed another bunch of these papers contained in White Paper No. 7. On the 22nd August, 1962 we sent a note to China. A reply was sent to this on the 13th September last. But before the reply was sent or received by us, even on the 8th September, China's forces crossed the international boundary in the northwest corner of NEFA across the Thagla ridge and began to threaten the Indian post at Dhola. We had a number of posts near the northern frontier of NEFA adequate enough to meet any minor or normal incursion. We hoped that we would be able to meet this new aggression and immediately we took steps to strengthen our forces in that area.

Five days after this new aggression, on the 13th September the Chinese Government sent us a threatening reply, asking for discussions on the boundary question. We have previously demonstrated by a mass of evidence that our boundary is what has been called the MacMahon Line, but the boundary was not laid down even by Mr. MacMahon, whoever is responsible for it. It was a recognition of the long-standing frontier on the high ridge of the Himalayas which divided the two countries at the watershed. To some extent, though indirectly, the Chinese accepted this. Certainly they accepted the continuation of this line in Burma. But, apart from the constitutional or legal aspects, it is undoubted and cannot be challeneged that no Chinese has ever been in that part on this side of the line, excepting, as the House knows, in a little border village called Longju.

Even the MacMahon Line which the Chinese have called illegal was laid down 48 years ago, in 1914, and that was a confirmation of what was believed in then. Legal or not, it has been a part of India for a long number of years and certainly let us say for 50 years or so, apart from its previous history which is also in our favour. Here then is a boundary which for nearly 50 years has been shown to be our northern frontier. I am limiting what I say to 50 years for the sake of argument; really it was even before that. Even if the Chinese did not accept it—and I would like to say that the objection they raised in 1913 to this treaty was not based on their objection to the MacMahon Line; it was based on their objection to another part of the treaty which divided Inner Tibet and Outer Tibet, the MacMahon Line did not come in that; however, it is a fact that they objected to the whole treaty because of that other objection—even if the Chinese did not accept it then, this has been in existence now in our maps, in our practice, in our Constitution, in our organisation, administration etc., for nearly 50 years. Even the non-acceptance of it, can it entitle them to undertake an armed invasion to upset it? Even the Chinese know and say that independent India has been in possession of this territory right up to the Himalayan watershed. It is rather difficult for me to say what they say. Because, if any person takes the trouble to read through this vast correspondence, he will notice that their alleged frontier is a very mobile one; it changes. It is wherever they have laid the frontier and in this matter too they have stated many contradictory things. They have laid stress sometimes on the fact that we have occupied this area of **NEFA** or a large part of it since we became independent. That is a curious statement since, as I have said all along, it was fully recognised in 1913-14. Apart from that, when we became independent, we did one thing. We naturally wanted these tribal people in the frontier areas to share our independence. The British largely left them to their own resources and interfered only when there was some trouble. But there is no doubt that the British considered their frontier to be the MacMahon Line. They did not have a full-fledged administrative apparatus there. On gaining independence, we were naturally anxious to develop these areas as we were trying to develop other areas of India. We tried, therefore, not only to introduce our administration there but schools, hospitals, roads, etc. It is this which the Chinese say represents our occupying that. Any person who sees these papers and the history behind them would easily say that we have occupied it in every sense, legally, constitutionally, administratively, practically for a large number of years.

Now, the point is that whatever the legal and constitutional aspect of their claim might be we think there is no force whatever—does that justify a sudden invasion of this kind? The House will remember that we have discussed this matter many times previously; we discussed it largely in relation to their aggression in Ladakh because nothing had happened here except with the sole exception of the little frontier village Longju. Repeatedly, in the course of talks sometimes they are reflected in these papers too—we were given to understand something not absolutely, not clearly; as has now been discovered, always their phrases had a double meaning attached to them which could be interpreted any way, to assure us of something and later to deny that they had assured us. I remember the long talk I had with the Chinese Prime Minister, specially about the MacMahon Line. I forget the exact date; it was five years ago or six years ago; I do not remember exactly. That was when he came to India. We had a long talk and immediately after the talk I put down in a note I prepared the contents of our talk so that I might not forget it. That note is here in our office. Much later I sent an extract of my note of that talk to the Chinese Government and they denied the truth of it! I was very much surprised and hurt because I was quite certain. When we were talking it was not once I asked; I asked the same question two or three times and definitely the answer was given to me. He gave me to understand that although the Chinese Government considered the McMahon line an illegal line and a British imperialist line, nevertheless because of the large number of facts, because of their desire to be friendly with us, they would be prepared to do this. That was the clearest impression that I got.

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He denied it later on. So, it becomes a little difficult to say what they stood by at a particular time.

Anyhow, my point is that whether they acknowledge the McMahon line or not undoubtedly it has been, till a few weeks ago, completely in our possession; the area on this side was completely in our possession; for generations past it has been in our possession; if you like it I can put a later date, 1913-14 and I may say that it was a recording of what had been happening previously. How does it justify the Chinese Government to carry on an invasion of it, by any law, international standards of behaviour or for any other reason?

The House may have noticed a very peculiar approach that the Chinese Government has made to what has happened recently in NEFA. They go on saying that India attacked them and their frontier guards as they are called are merely defending themselves. I must confess that this complete perversion of facts and the attempt to make falsehood appear to be the truth, and the truth to be the falsehood has amazed me because nothing can be more utterly baseless than what they have been saying. Here is a single fact. We have been up to the McMahon line all these years; we have not gone one inch beyond nor have we covered another's territory. They have come. Let us for the moment assume their case that there is some doubt about where the McMahon line is. But the point is that they have invaded an area which has not been in their possession ever, ever in the history of the last 10.000 years. After all the present Chinese Government came into existence 12 years ago or thereabouts. Any claim that they may directly make to this territory can only be made either in these 12 years or possibly previously through Tibet. So, it becomes a question of what they can claim through Tibet or through their domination over Tibet. It is true that for a long time past there were some frontier questions between Tibet and India, even in British times. But all these questions were about little pockets or little frontier areas, small areas. Nobdy has ever put forward, no Tibetan Government has ever put forward previously these large claims to what tantamounts to two thirds of NEFA, apart from the vast area in Ladakh.

So, we arrive at one firm conclusion which is not capable of argument or denial; that is, the Chinese have come to this territory with a massive force, territory which for a long time at least has been included in India, and administered in a vague way and a little fully administered by India. If theyhad and claim they could have discussed it and talked about it and adopted various means of peaceful settlement, appointed arbitrators or gone to the Hague Court or whatever it was.

Here, I may say, it has been unfortunate, in this as in so many other cases, that the present Government of China is not represented in the United Nations. Hon. Members are surprised when we have supported the Chinese representation—the representation of the People's Government of China—in the United Nations. We have supported it in spite of this present invasion, because we have to look at it this way: it is not a question of likes or dislikes. It is a question, which will facilitate Chinese aggression; it will facilitate its misbehaviour in the future. It will make disarmament impossible in the world. You might disarm the whole world and leave China, a great, powerful country, fully armed to the teeth. It is inconceivable. Therefore, in spite of our great resentment at what they have done, the great irritation and anger, still, I am glad to say that we kept some perspective about things and supported that even now. The difficulty is one cannot call them up before any tribunal or world court or anywhere. They are just wholly an irresponsible country believing, I believe, in war as the only way of settling anything, having no love of peace and stating almost that, and with great power at their disposal. That is the dangerous state of affairs not only for India but for the rest of the world. I am not going into the question, as some people do, of communism or anti-Communism. I do not believe that that is a major issue in this matter or any other. Communism may help; but the major issue is, an expansionist, imperialist minded country deliberately invading into a new country.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): With a slave army.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member has said. I am not entering into that argument. I am laying stress on this fact, because as some countries do, they explain everything in terms of communism and anti-communism. I think the result is that they are unable to see many of the basic facts of the question. Communism may help or communism may hinder. Communism may give them a certain strength or weakness, whatever it may be. But today we are facing a naked aggression, just the type of aggression which we saw in the 18th and 19th centuries; there was then no communism anywhere.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is the 20th century.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, we have to face this new type of imperialism on our borders. Asia is facing this new type, and the whole world is concerned with that. For the moment, we are most concerned with it, and we have to face it and bear the burden ourselves, although some of our friendly countries are certainly helping us and we are grateful to them for that help.

To say that we are committing all this aggression on Chinese territory is a kind of double talk which is very difficult for a man of my simple mind to understand. "We commit aggression on ourselves; we commit aggression on the soil of our own country and they defend it by coming over the mountains into our territory". It is really extraordinary to what length people can go to justify their misdeeds.

It is true that when we heard on the 8th September of their coming over the Thagla pass into our territory in some forces, we had quite adequate forces in our posts. We had no doubt some forces there to meet any incursion, but if large forces come over, an ordinary military post can hardly resist them. We took immediate steps to send further forces to reinforce our posts. We sent them immediately as we had to, in the circumstances; yet there was one unfortunate factor which normally should be remembered. That was, if we send our forces, who are tough, young and strong, nevertheless, we send them from the plains of India suddenly to 14,000 ft. high. For any person; however strong he may be, it requires time to be acclimatised to these heights. But they went there. When they went there, then began a process; we sent some further forces and thought that they would be adequate to meet the Shinese menace in so far as it was feasible. The Chinese also started increasing their forces there. Now, for them, it was a relatively easy matter, because they have vast forces in Tibet. I do not know how much they have. They used to have 11 divisions, and I am told they now have 13 or 14 divisions in Tibet. Just imagine the very vast armies they are having in Tibet alone.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): अब तो आपको चाइनीज की मनोवृति का पता चल गया होगा . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, if the hon. Member feels keenly about

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it, we will send him to the frontier! Perhaps the speeches may convince the Chinese So, first of all, the Chinese armies were fully acclimatised, living for long on the high plateau of Tibet. It was just not in the line with the ridge but only a little below the ridge.

Secondly, the whole of Tibet has been covered in the last few years by roads, and the roads there, in that extremely severe climate, mean simply levelling the ground, removing boulders, etc., because you do not require cement or anything at that height. The ground itself is so very hard. So, this is covered by roads, and they can travel perhaps at quick notice from one part to another in Tibet.

So, they could bring large forces to the other side of the Thagla ridge. They would not be immediately visible to us, because on the other side—and that is what we believe happened—although some forces were being added on by the Chinese crossing the Thagla ridge they could not be seen. They were adding large numbers of forces on the other side nearby and in the last few days of this battle that occurred there on the 20th, they poured in masses of the people. I do not know how much: six, seven and eight times the number of troops that we had. They have thus logistic advantage not only of bringing troops but supplying everything that could be brought immediately on the other side of the Thagla ridge and send them. We had a certain disadvantage. I am merely mentioning the facts—the logistic disadvantage of the people having been suddenly sent to those heights. Everything that they require has to be sent by air, and our Air Force has done a very fine piece of work there, in taking everything by air in spite, sometimes, of enemy fire and the difficulties that always occur in those high mountains. So, this went on.

May I add that there has been a great deal of attack about our unpreparedness. I think most of it is based on ignorance. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want to interrupt; you may go on replying in your own way.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad of this generosity in not interrupting me. I say most of this talk is based on ignorance of facts. Some of them is true: first of all, it is perfectly true that we were not prepared to face two or three divisions of the Chinese army descending upon the forces there.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : में जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक आप क्या कर रहे थे (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन तो लीजिये आराम से, इस तरह इंटरप्शन करने से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

13 hrs.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह दुराग्रह में आज तक फसे रहे और अब हमारी बात सुनना भी नहीं पसन्द करते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन तो लें आराम से ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह क्या कर रहे थ ? वह लोग हमला कर रहे थे तब यह क्या कर रहे थ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जब स्वामी जी ने कुछ कहा तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उनको फ्रंटियर को भज दो । फ्रंटियर में जायेंग हमारे बच्चे, यह बहादुर हैं । वह चीन तक जायेंगे और जीत कर आयेंगे । (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Swamiji, I am afraid, has not acquired....

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : स्वामी जी की परेशानी यह है कि व इस बोली को समझते नहीं हैं, आप उनको समझाइये ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यही मैं कह रहा था कि मुश्किल यह है कि स्वामी जी कुछ भी नहीं समझते ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : स्वामी जी सब कुछ समझते हैं. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह बोली की वात नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी माननीय सदस्य के लिये यह कहना कि वह कुछ समझते नहीं हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी तकलीफ को भी समझें । अगर स्वामी जी इस बोली को नहीं समझते और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब दूसरी बोली में बोलें तो कई और माननीय सदस्य नहीं समझेंगे । इसलिये यह तो सुन लीजिये । उसके बाद हम देखेंगे कि स्वामी जी को कैसे समझाया जाय ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार यह भी किया था कि इस देश की बोली में यहां बोले थे । अब यह अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं । यदि इस प्रश्न पर हिन्दी में वोलते तो अच्छा होता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब मैंने छः महीने पहले कहा था तो आप ने कहा था कि वह सब भाषण छपे हुए हैं हिन्दी में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कोई अजब बात नहीं कि स्वामी जी को इलाहाम हो जाय पहले से लेकिन इस समय तो हमको सुनने दीजिय । (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमको हुआ है यही हम कहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब स्वामी जी आराम से बैठेंगे ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry not to be able to oblige the Swamiji. I would have been glad to oblige him, but my difficulty is, as you yourself have been pleased to remark, in a matter of this kind, there are many Members of this House who might not understand me otherwise.

I was talking about unpreparedness. It is perfectly true, as I said, that we were unprepared to meet a massive invasion of two or three divisions. But the other things that are said about roads, about blankets, etc. are very largely incorrect. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): What about arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is really extraordinary that many persons here who know nothing about arms talk about arms. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Prime Minister. All sections shall have their opportunity to express themselves. We are now listening to the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish to go into details. I merely wanted to indicate that the criticisms that are made, partly justified, are largely not justified. About arms, it is not a thing which one normally talks about in Parliament openly. But I would be glad to explain what we have done, what we have not done and the difficulties that we had to face.

The hon. House will remember that till independence, our defence department was entirely under the war office, and the war office not only laid down the policy, but insisted that everything as far as possible should be acquired through Whitehall. During the last great war, because of the difficulties of acquiring war material from abroad, from the United

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Kingdom, some of our ordnance factories grew up, but still they were rather elementary. The first problem we had to solve, therefore, was to get out of this Whiehall atmosphere and the practice of our acquiring everything from there, determining our own policy and all that. I think we have done rather well to build up in these years this industry.

There is always a choice and there has been a choice in this and other matters for us to buy arms from abroad or to make them ourselves. Obviously it is infinitely better to make them ourselves, because that strengthens the country industrially and otherwise and secondly, you cannot altogether rely on outside supplies; any moment they may fail you and economically it is bad to get them from outside. So, our practice has been to try to build up our arms, the industry and the like in the country and we have done fairly well. We might have done better; I do not know. All kinds of difficulties arise, because development of one industry depends on the whole industrial background of the country. We have laid stress on that. I would not go into that.

A great deal was said about arms, automatic rifles and the rest. For the last three or four years, we have been trying to make them and various difficulties arose about patents, this, that and the other and sometimes about our own difficulties in finding enough foreign exchange. This has been a continuing difficulty, as to now much we should spend in the shape of foreign exchange. Ultimately, we got over these difficulties and we started their manufacture, I forget the date, but some time this year and we are now making them.

The only alternative was previously for us to get a large number of those weapons from abroad. We hesitated; we wanted to make them ourselves. Undoubtedly, we could have got them, but remember this. If we have tried to get all those weapons from abroad in what might be called relatively peace time, we will have to spend enormous sums of money. Our whole planning, etc. will have gone, because when you talk of weapons in terms of war, you talk in terms of thousands of crores. It is not a question of a few crores, but thousands of crores and it would have smashed our economy. It is a different matter when we have to face this tremendous crisis, which both our people feel so much and the world sees; we can get better terms to get the things and our people are prepared to spend much more.

I am merely pointing out some things; they may not be adequate explanation, but I want you to appreciate that every attempt has been made and continually being made to build up industry—an aircraft industry, an arms industry, etc., an up-to-date one. Obviously we cannot be upto-to-date in the sense of competing, let us say, with America or the Soviet Union or England. It is just not possible for us to advance our basic industries and science so much. But we have made good advance scientificially. One of the most important features is that the defence science department that we have built up is a hihg-class affair. employing about 2,000 scientists.

Anyhow, if there were mistakes committed or delays committed, it is not for me to go into that now. It is not a good thing for us to apportion blame and say that such and such officer or such and such Minister, etc. is to blame. We are all to blame in a sense. (*Interruptions*).

It is a fact that ever since 1st October, when I returned from abroad every day I have been connected—previously I was connected through the Defence Ministry, but from the 1st October, I have been there every day. We, the Chiefs of Staff and others sat together and discussed the matters. And, naturally, it is for the experts, the Chiefs of Staff and their advisers to determine the tactics, the strategy etc., of fighting, and not for me; I do not know enough about it. I can only put questions to them, make suggestions to them, leaving the final carrying out of it to their hands.

We took several steps. On the very next day, on 2nd October, we called back the Chief of the General Staff, General Kaul, who was on leave then. I want to mention his name specially because, quite extraordinarily unjust things have been said about him. We sent for him and we changed the method of command, separating Naga Hills etc., from NEFA. He went there practically within 24 hours. Some people say he had not had any experience of fighting. That is not correct. He had the experience of fighting in Burma. He was our Military Attache in Washington when the trouble occurred in Kashmir, but he begged us to send him there. We sent him there and he was there. I doubt, knowing a good many of our officers and others,—many of them are good—in sheer courage and initiative and hard work, if we can find anybody to beat him. Anyhow, it is very unfair for our officers who are bearing heavy burden, whether it be Kaul or anybody else, to be criticised in this way, criticised by foreign correspondents sending messages abroad. That is a highly improper, highly irresponsible thing to be done when they are bearing such heavy burden.

Then, General Kaul, as soon as he went over there—he went there suddenly from here—14,000 feet—daily walked 16 to 20 miles from post to post over highly precipitous mountain area. He fell ill and he came here to report after 4 or 5 days.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो मारे गये उनका क्या बना जी ? क्या उनका वहां इलाज नहीं हुआ ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं स्वामी जी से एक प्रार्थना करूंगा । हम इस वक्त हंसी मजाक नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम बहुत अहम बातों पर गौर कर रहे हैं जिनसे भारत का भविष्य बंधा हुआ है । वह समझते हैं कि हम हंसी मजाक कर रहें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम आपके साथ हैं .... (*Interruptions*).

हम आपके साथ हैं । देश के लिए मरने के लिए तैयार हैं । हमारी सुनो तो सही ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would first ask the hon. Members on these benches, on the Congress side, not to interfere or take into their own hands the right to silence any other hon. Member. I think I am competent enough. I will deal with any hon. Member who interrupts or who says things like that. Whenever I need the help of all those hon. Members I will request them. But I think I would not need that. I hope hon. Members on this side would not compel me to go to that extent. They will have ample opportunity to have their say. I will allow them as much as they want. Now they should listen patiently. When their turn comes and when they speak, if they are interrupted in this manner they would not like that. Therefore, we should listen to the Prime Minister in order to be able to criticise what he has said. If they do not listen to him, how shall the hon. Members on this side criticise those facts that he is giving. Let him have his say. When their opportunity comes they can criticise him.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप हमें समझाने लगे हैं तो दो शब्द हिन्दी में बोल दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यही कहा कि आप अभी खामोश रहें, आप की भी बारी आएगी और उस वक्त आप खूब कहें जितना आपका जी चाहे ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would like to point out to the House a fact, which is no doubt known, that this invasion by the Chinese did not merely take place in NEFA on the 20th October. On that very day it was a co-ordinated attack all along the line from Ladakh to NEFA. Therefore, to say that because we had attacked them—we are perfectly justified in pushing them and attacking them—in NEFA, to make that an excuse and say that we had attacked them in NEFA and therefore they are attacking us on that day all along the line of Ladakh is a thing which is manifestly a false statement, a made-up thing.

Now, a few days after the 20th October—I think it was 24th—a message was sent to the heads of Governments or heads of States in cases where it may be so, almost all of them, pointing out the background of Chinese invasion and stating our firm resolve to resist it—a copy of it I have placed on the Table of the House. We have received many replies, not from all yet but from many of them, extending their sympathy and support at the present crisis.

Just soon after, four or five days after this massive attack, the Chinese Prime Minister came out with, what is called, a "three-point proposal" on which a ceasefire might be arrived. This was very vague. It was not quite clear what he meant. But what appeared to us and what appeared later on to us with further elucidation was that it meant our not only acknowledging or partly acknowledging their right to be where they were on our territory, but our force retiring still further, some 20 kilometres or so; that is to say, although the Chinese armies would retire a little on our territory we would retire further and they would have an opportunity to build up their strength on our territory to attack us further later. It is an impossible thing for us to agree to. There has been some confusion about this in the countries, not only here but in other countries too, but as we have explained it most people have understood it—I am talking about other countries.

We, in reply or independently or, rather, proposed that they should retire to the line prior to the 8th September, that is, behind the McMahon Line there and they should also retire the advances they had made since the 8th September in Ladakh. Some of our friends have said that this was a weak proposal, we should have asked them to go out completely. Well, it is for the House to judge our weakness and strength, and the proposals must have some realities, because we have not only to abide by it but we have to convince all our friends elsewhere that we are making something, a proposal which is reasonable and which can be given effect to. The proposal was that they should retire to that line as it stood on 8th September both in NEFA and Ladakh. Then we were prepared to meet their representatives to consider what further steps should be taken to lessen tension etc. Once that was agreed to, then would come as a third step our meeting together to consider the merits of the question. We have made that proposal and we stand by it. I think it is a reasonable proposal and certainly not in any sense a dishonourable or a weak one.

Then, meanwhile, many of our friends abroad, well-intentioned countries, made various efforts to bring about cease-fire, stoppage of fighting and a consideration of the matter on the merits. Their efforts, or rather their desire, to help in stopping this fighting is very laudable, and we welcome their desire. But, not knowing all the detailed facts, sometimes they made some proposals which had no great relevance to the situation.

I shall refer only to one of them and that was the reference made by President Nasser of the UAR. I must pay my tribute to President Nasser in this matter because he did not make a vague proposal in the air. People advise us to be good and peaceful, as if we are inclined to war. In fact, if we are anything, as the House well knows, we do not possess the war-like mentality and that is why for the purpose of war there is weakness. We may have developed it, but that is a different matter, I am talking of the past. So, people talking to us to be good boys and make it up has no particular meaning, unless they come to grips with the particular issues involved. Now, President Nasser took the trouble to understand the facts and, thereafter, issued a presidential decree or communique issued by the President-in-Council of the UAR in which he made certain proposals. These proposals were not exactly on the lines we had suggested but were largely in conformity with our proposals. They laid special stress on troops withdrawing to their lines where they stood prior to the 8th of September. That was a major thing. That fitted in with our proposal. China has rejected this proposal, made by President Nasser.

Now, this crisis is none of our making or seeking. It is China which has sought to enforce its so-called territorial claims by military might. Indeed, she has advanced beyond the line of her territorial claims. As I said, their frontier is a mobile one; anything they could grasp becomes their frontier.

In his task, in defending our frontiers and our motherland, we have sought help from all friendly countries. I wish to express my gratitude for the prompt response to our appeal for sympathy and support which have been given to us by various countries. This help that is given is unconditional and without any strings. It does not therefore, affect directly our policy of non-alignment which we value. Those countries which have helped us have themselves recognised this and made it clear that they do not expect us to leave that policy. Help has been given to us swiftly by the United States, by the United Kingdom and by some other friendly countries. We are in touch with many others. We have also made aproaches to other friendly countries like the Soviet Union and France for supply of equipment.

We have often declared that we do not covet any territory of anyone else; we are quite satisfied with our own territory such as it is. But there is another aspect of that. We do not submit to anyone else coveting our territory and although the aggressor in this instance has gained some initial successes—I do not know what they have in mind, whether they want to use it as a bargaining counter or they have some other evil designs—as I have said we cannot submit to it, whatever the consequences.

There is one other aspect which I should like to mention, which is not indirectly connected with this matter but directly connected, and that is our development plans and the Five Year Plan. Some people have said "let us give up these Plans so that we may concentrate on the war effort". What is the war effort? People think of the soldiers in the front, which is perfectly right. They are bearing the brunt of the heat and danger. But in this matter, in the kind of struggle that we are involved in, every peasant in the field is a soldier, every worker in a factory is a soldier. Our work, our war effort essentially, apart from the actual fighting done, is in ever greater production in the field and factory. We must remember that. It is an effort which depends greatly on our development. Today we are much more in a position to make that kind of effort in field and factory than, let us say, ten or twelve years ago; there is no doubt about that. We are not still adequately developed. I hope this very crisis will make us always to be remembered that an

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

army today, a modern army, fights with modern weapons which it has to manufacture itself in that country. It is based on the development of industry, and that industry must have an agricultural base if it is to succeed. Therefore, we have to develop all round, apart from agriculture and industry, which are the basic things in our Five Year Plan. Then there is power, which is essential from the point of view of war effort, from the point of view of industry, from the point of view of even agriculture. So that, to talk of scrapping the Five Year Plan is not to understand the real springs of our strength. We have to carry the Five Year Plan and go beyond it in many respects. It may be, in some matters which are considered non-essential, we may tone down or leave them but in the major things of the Five Year Plan we have to make the fullest effort. Among the major things agriculture is highly important. How can a country fight when it is lacking in food? But I do not think we will be. We have to grow more and more, which is a difficult thing. We have laid down the targets for our agricultural produce in our Five Year Plan, but in the last year or two, this year especially, we have fallen behind because of floods and all kinds of things.

Now, although we have fallen behind, I take it that we have to aim at higher targets than we have laid down even in the Third Plan, and I am sure we shall get that. I am not talking vaguely. I think we can get that. We cannot get it so easily if we laid down certain targets in the office here in the Food Ministry. We must go down to the peasant, to the agriculturist, and transform his present enthusiasm, his present energy into greater production. Nothing is more cheering and heartening than the reaction amongst the people, amongst the peasants who have given their little mite. Let them transform them into greater production. I am sure they can, if we approach them rightly. So also with industry; so also with many other things like education etc. We must look upon all of them as part of the war effort that we have to make. In this process I hope we shall not only build up our nation more swiftly but will make it stronger, make it more social-minded and lay the base of the socialist structure that we aim at.

This peril we have to face is a grave menace. This challenge may be converted into opportunity for us to grow and to change the dark cloud that envelops our frontiers into the bright sun not only of freedom but of welfare in this country.

In effect we have to look at this matter as an effort of the whole nation. We may say—some people say—we want an armed people. That is true in a sense. But what we really want is the whole people mobilised for this effort doing their separate jobs whether it is in the field, the factory or the battlefield thus combining together and strengthening the nation and bringing success to us. We have to be armed, therefore, not only by weapons of warfare but by weapons of agriculture, industry and all those as well.

We do not minimise our task. Let no man minimise it or have any illusions about it. It is not a thing which we can deal with by momentary enthusiasm, enthusiasm of the moment or lasting a month or two. It is a long effort that we require—a difficult effort—and we shall have to go out to do our utmost. It is not merely enough to pay something to the Defence Fund or to do something else. That is good in its own way. It is very welcome how people are paying them by straining every nerve to the utmost. We have to keep up our strength and our determination to the end. And that end may not be near. Therefore we have to prepare in every way to strengthen the nation not only for today and tomorrow but for the day after also to meet this menace. If we do that, I have no doubt that we shall be able to show the determination and fortitude that is required of our people. We have had a glimpse of it in their present enthusiasm which has been a most moving sight. To see our people come, not only the young but the old —old men and old women—and the young little children and their enthusiasm has been a sight to gladden any heart.

Now before I end I should like to say a word about our soldiers and airmen who are working under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. I want to send on your behalf our greetings and assurance of our full assistance. To those who have fallen in defence of the country we pay our homage. They will not be forgotten by us or by those who follow us. I am confident that all sides of this House will stand united in this great venture and will demonstrate to the world that free India which has stood for peace and will always stand for peace and friendship with other countries can never tolerate aggression and invasion. If we have worked for peace as we have done and we shall continue to do so, we can also work for war effectively if we are attacked as we have been.

Sir, I commend these Resolutions to the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have placed both these Resolutions before the House. Now I have to take up the substitute motions and amendments that I have received notice of. The first is by Dr. Singhvi. Does he want to move it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Yes, Sir; I wish to move my substitute motion (Serial No. 1).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I wish to move the amendment to the Resolution (No. 2, List No. 2).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : चूंकि मेरा उद्देश्य पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या ३ को वापस लेता हूं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to move amendment No. 4.

Shri K. Pattnayak (Sambalpur): I wish to move amendments No. 5 and 6.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I wish to move amendments No. 7 and No. 8.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): My amendment No. 9 has become unnecessary by the resignation of the former Defence Minister but I wish to move my amendment No. 10.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I wish to move amendment No. 11.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): I wish to move amendment No. 12.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं अपना संशोधन संख्या १३ प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I wish to move my amendment No. 14.

Mr. Speaker: Then I have received notices of two amendments from Shri N. G. Ranga and some other hon. Members. Does he wish to move them?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Why were they circulated so late?

Mr. Speaker: Probably they were received late but I have allowed them. Then, there is one by Shri Sivamurthi Swami.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I wish to move it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has not been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: He gave notice of it late but I have allowed him. Then, there is another by Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I would like to move it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It will help the discussion if you will read them out.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to circulate them just now. Then there is one again by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and some other hon. Members.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं मूव करता हूं :

Mr. Speaker: There is one also by Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I move it.

Mr. Speaker: These amendments and substitute motions will be taken as moved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House notes with deep regret that in spite of the uniform gestures of goodwill and friendship by Indian Towards the People's Government of China on the basis of recognition of each other's independence, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, non-interference, and peaceful co-existence, China has betrayed this goodwill and friendship and the principles of Panchsheel which had been agreed to between the two countries and has committed naked and unabashed aggression, having initiated a massive invasion of India by her armed forces.
>
> "This House, therefore, calls upon the Government of India immediately to sever India's diplomatic relations with the People's Government of China, to take all necessary steps to have the People's Government of China branded as an aggressor by the United Nations to invoke the aid of the United Nations to defend India's territorial integrity and to halt and repulse the Chinese aggression on our northern frontiers.
>
> "This House further calls upon the Government of India to desist from supporting or endorsing any move for the admission of the People's Governments of China to the United Nations and any other international organisation.
>
> "This House welcomes the assumption of the defence portfolio by the Prime Minister at this critical juncture of our national history and pledges its full and unfailing support to him in the hour of this national emergency for the defence and safety of our country, at the same time calling upon him and the Government of India that the entire defence responsibility including that of defence production should be taken over by the Prime Minister himself.
>
> "This House expresses regret over the Government of India's indiscriminate and excessive reliance on the professions of peace by the People's Government of China during the last decade and deplores the utter inadequacy of our arrangements and preparations for the defence and safety of our northern frontiers against enemy whose calculated cruelty and cunning is unsurpassed in the history of international relations.
>
> "This House places on record its high appreciation of the heroic struggle of men and officers of our armed forces while defending

our frontiers and pays its respectful homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour and integrity of our Motherland.

"This House also records its profound apreciation of the wonderful and spontaneous response of the people of India to the emergency and the crisis that has resulted from China's invasion of India. It notes with deep gratitude this mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the organisation of an all out effort to meet this grave national emergency. The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity.

"This House is of the definite view that compulsory military training should be imparted to all ablebodied male citizens of India to achieve national preparedness to meet any foreign aggression from any quarter.

"This House gratefully acknowledges the sympathy and the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries in this grim hour of our struggle against aggression and invasion.

"With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

That in the second paragraph of the resolution,—

after "This House" *insert*—

"apologises to the nation for the unpreparedness on the part of the Government to defend our frontier resulting from the policy of trust reposed in communist China in total disregard of even the then prevailing facts and realities,"(2).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and to achieve this following task is placed before this House—

(a) to form a second line of defence with workers, peasants and youth,

(b) compulsory military training to all within the age group of 17 years to 50 years,

(c) to reorganise the Cabinet."(4).

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: I beg to move:

That after the first paragraph of the resolution, the following new paragraph be inserted, namely:—

"This House takes note of the shortcomings of our foreign policy as a result of which the country finds itself in the present situation, and resolves that mistakes committed hitherto will be rectified and steps will be taken to reorient our policy on a more realistic and creative basis."(5).

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and not lay down arms till every inch of our territory occupied by the Chinese is vacated"(6)

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the fourth paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and believes that the same graceful sympathy and co-operation will continue till the aim of

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

India of driving out the Chinese has been achieved".(7).

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and to refuse to negotiate any terms with the aggressor till this end has been achieved"(8).

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and to this end concentrate on mobilising the Nation for a total war against the Chinese with immediate massive aid from the democracies".(10).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

That in the third paragraph of the resolution,—

after "cause of India's freedom" *insert*—"socialist objective". (11).

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I beg to move:

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and not to enter in any negotiations with the invader till the aggression is completely vacated from Indian soil".(12).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That for the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House declares with hope, confidence and its resolve that India would adopt an independent, effective, constructive policy of neutrality instead of illusory, unprincipled policy of appeasement. India would secure arms at any terms from any country and would continue this war with China till the last inch of Indian territory is cleared of Chinese invaders. This House deems it necessary to declare that India is engaged in a holy war to recover its own territory from the Chinese hordes after driving them back". (13).

Shri V. C. Parashar: I beg to move:

That at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"Without inviting foreign soldiers to fight on the soil of India from any foreign Powers". (14).

Shri N. G. Ranga: I beg to move:

That at the end of the second paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"and regrets the unpreparedness of the Government to defend the frontiers of India against aggression and invasion".(15).

That for the fourth paragraph of the resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House gratefully acknowledges and welcomes the moral and material support received from a large number of friendly countries, notably U.S.A., U.K. and Canada in this grim hour of struggle against aggression and massive invasion, and trusts that Government will take steps to secure massive support from all friendly countries."(16).

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: I beg to mive:

That at the end of the first paragraph of the resolution the following be added, namely:—

"This unprovoked attack should

serve to bring home to us the need for—

(i) reorientation of our foreign policy, and

(ii) greater watchfulness and more accurate knowledge of the moves of our bordering countries."(17).

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added namely:—

"This House is of the opinion that the Prime Minister should take the confidence of the whole House and then form a strong National Government to defend our Motherland during the period of emergency."(18).

Shri M. Thirumala Rao: I beg to move:

That after the first paragraph of the resolution, the following new paragraph be inserted, namely:—

"In view of the pronouncements made by the Chinese Leaders regarding the ideals and practical aims of their leadership to establish World Communism, this House views the invasion of India, the biggest democratic country in Asia, as their first major step in subjugating the whole of Asia. To resist effectively such a sinister move, this House is of opinion that preparations have to be made by the Government and people of India on the basis of a prolonged and all out war to defend the freedom of India." (19)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"This House also resolves that until the Chinese invaders are driven out completely from Indian territory there should be no negotiations by any body for the settlement of the dispute."(20).

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments and the two Resolutions that have been moved are before the House. They will be discussed together.

May we put some time-limit on the discussion? I hope the leaders of groups will require 20 to 30 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Minimum of 30 minutes. You may increase it to 45 minutes.

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, में यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि टाइम लिमिट चाहे कम रखी जाय, लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा आनरेबिल मेम्बरों को बोलने का मौका दिया जाय, ताकि सारे देश के ख़यालात हाउस के सामने आ सकें। आप लीडर्ज़ को ज़रूर ज्यादा टाइम दें, लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बर्ज़ को अपने विचार रखने का मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बिज़िनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी बैंठगी, जिसमें लीडर्ज़ आफ़ ग्रुप्स अपनी राय दे सकते हैं। उस वक्त हम फ़ैसला करेंग कि इस पर कुल कितना वक्त ख़र्च हो। जब तक यह कमेटी फ़ैसला नहीं करती, तब तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Have you fixed the time for the meeting of Party leaders about which you mentioned just now?

Mr. Speaker: I will request them to come. Probably we may meet together today and fix the time. Would it not be better if we sat together and fixed the time for discussion?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मेरी तजवीज है कि आज चार बजें बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है । इसी को उस का नोटिस समझ लिया जाये । लीडर्ज़ आफ़ ग्रुप्स आज चार बजे उस कमेटी की मीटिंग में तशरीफ़ लायें । म उन का मशकूर हूंगा । उस में हम इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर लेंगे ।

इस वक्त टाइम लिमिट आधा घंटा होगी ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my party, in the unavoidable absence......

Some Hon. Members: Which party? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In the unavoidable absence of the leader of our Group, who is indisposed, it has devolved on me to speak on behalf of our party on the Resolutons placed before the House by the Prime Minister and I would begin by saying that we are offering unqualified support to the Resolutions which he has placed before the House.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Is it from your lips or from your heart?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for you......(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I feel that the greater the determination in our country for defeating the menace which threatens to overtake us, the greater should be a display of collective responsibility as far as discussions in this House are concerned. I beg of this House to give an example to the country in trying to understand the gravity of the situation with which we are confronted today.

The Prime Minister has tried to place the events of today in the perspective of world history and he has made certain observations which are not observations which can be dismissed just like that and which, therefore, should be received in that receptive mood which the country has a right to expect of our Parliament. As far as we are concerned, it may be that we take a certain amount of time in exercising whatever grey matter Providence has given us; but once we come to a decision, we proclaim it unreservedly without any kind of qualification and here are two Resolutions to which we can give absolutely categorical support.

I say this because, I need not repeat, but it is a fact which smites us in the eye so to say, that we live at a time much more grim than we have ever faced since our Independence. The Prime Minister has told us, and it does not need his telling because his whole life is witness to that, that our country has tried to pursue the ways of peace, our people are conditioned to peace, our Government has tried to preach the evangel of peace to all the world, sometimes at the cost of being misunderstood, and yet, on account of what the Prime Minister said the other day, was a quirk of destiny, on account of a quirk of destiny, we are confronted with aggression by our neighbour China, which has openly violated our borders and invaded our territory. This is a situation which can only be answered by determination—determination to unite in defence of our motherland and this, whatever differences we may have in certain regards, is a categorical imperative. That is why on behalf of our party, in the highest forum of our country, we reiterate our resolve and we join hands with all who are behind the Prime Minister and we give support to the policies that he is pursuing at this juncture of our history.

Before I proceed, I must also be permitted to pay my tribute to the heroism of our magnificient soldiers who have already, fighting against heavy odds, shown something of the glory of our people's character. Let us salute the memory of those who have given their lives for our country. Let us even more assure the fighters at the front that those of us who are at the rear are determined not to fail them. We are members of one another, the front and the rear and together we shall succeed in our efforts.

I recall how we have discussed this question previously in this House and on many occasions, I remember, I have tried to think aloud in order to discover if there was any sense in the kind of thing which was being done by China on our border. We have been trying to find out what possibly could have been the motives; what madness has seized the People's Government of China today, I do not know. I cannot even hope to be able to fathom. What we have discovered, however, is that our country's patriotic pride has been hurt and our people's sentiments have not been respected. Nothing in the world can justify armed invasion of the type which China, according to the reports presented to us by the Prime Minister, has perpetrated on our borders. No ideological or other kind of sophistry, no jugglery of geographical or political claims on China's part can justify this invasion. They have hurt us and they have hurt us in a manner which would go against the interests of the people not only of these two countries but the people of all the world. Therefore, at the moment, the only thing which we can do is to be determined to be ready for the worst. We are determined to face whatever is happening. But, at the same time, at the same time as we get ready for the worst, I would like to say this that we still have a hope that the world's conscience will be roused in a strong and effective enough manner in regard to this matter. Full scale war between two countries which comprise more than a third of humanity is something which cannot even be contemplated without a shudder to the deepest roots of our understanding. That is a kind of perspective which threatens to open. That is why our country's Government even now lays this stress on peace, peace with honour: never at the cost of honour. That stress is always there. That stress is being put by the Prime Minister even today. That is why we can say that while we proclaim to all the world our determination that we shall not stomach the kind of thing which has been perpetrated on our borders, while we shall say that we shall resist to the uttermost and while we shall say that we will defend the sacred soil of our motherland, while we say that between the rear and the front, we shall forge a kind of unity which shall be the true test and the proclamation of the glory of Indian character, at the same time, we keep on our stress on peace and we keep on with hope—a hope that over and over again may come to disillusionment, but even so, that hope is the stuff of something without which humanity cannot endure. Here is our country and here is our Prime Minister who has always unreservedly expressed that hope. We do hope that something will happen, something will be done, something which will reflect the reactions of the people and the determination of our people not to stomach humiliation.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): This is a piece of your double talk.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I come now to the policy which the Prime Minister is to pursue. I have a feeling that here in this Parliament, it is necessary for us to say and to proclaim to all the world how our people stand united behind the policies of the Prime Minister. We happen to have a Prime Minister who has the trust and affection of his people. We happen to have a Prime Minister whom we can trust without any kind of reservation. He can be trusted to do the right thing. (*Interruption*). I know certain people would object to that. But, at least at this moment of crisis, something like national conscience should assert itself. We can leave it to the Prime Minister

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to conduct the day to day operations and bring about whatever kind of ~~change in the structural organisation~~ Change in the structural organisation of things is found to be necessary. And that is why I, on behalf of our party, would say that the way the Prime Minister has proceeded has our complete support. The way the Prime Minister has proceeded in order to give a chance to the other side to come to an agreement has our complete support. The date-line which is given, namely September, 8, 1962 as the date-line which could be observed by either side in order that necessary withdrawals might take place and then negotiations would happen, is a date-line which we certainly support with all our enthusiasm. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker: I expect that if greater seriousness is manifested here, it would add to the dignity of the whole debate. We should interfere very little, and we should listen patiently. And everyone shall have an opportunity to express himself. It would also look dignified if patience is manifested.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has very correctly laid emphasis on the necessity of increase in production, industrial as well as agricultural, in order that our efforts can be successfully prosecuted. Regarding production, as far as we are concerned, we have given the undertaking that we can deliver the goods. The working people of this country will certainly deliver the goods. The working people of this country realise the gravity of the situation. The working people on their side will never repudiate their responsibilities. But, at the same time, it is very necessary that the other people who queer the pitch, the profiteers, the hoarders, the black-marketeers, and the big money interests who have the run of the land also are brought to a frame of mind and of action where it will be possible for the working people whether in the fields or in the factories, to work to the maximum amount possible. Therefore, on our behalf, we are ready; we have already in our resolution said openly that we are ready to help in every possible way in the increase of production. We are ready for all kinds of understandings which would be necessary in order to achieve that increase in production, but we have to be sure that Government exercises its influence over big money interests and over the hoarders and profiteers and blackmarketeers, and sees that after all, they are not able to damage the interests of this country at this most crucial situation.

The price-line, for example, has got to be held, and it is so important that things are done, and people are reassured that the price-line is really and truly going to be held.

The committee headed by Professor Mahalanobis, for instance, is working still there, and we hope that its work will be expedited quickly enough so that certain policies can be formulated again as rapidly as that is ever possible.

On behalf of the working people, therefore, there might be a very clear assurance given to Government that every co-operation would be forthcoming for the increase of production. But that is only contingent upon a proper understanding of the situation. That is contingent upon the Government's exercising its influence over big money interests and seeing that they do not go astray and that they do not damage the interests of the country.

Already, some very important people have talked about the inequality of sacrifice which is happening in this country even in the face of the present crisis. That inequality of sacrifice has got to be eliminated. War is a testing time for the people's character. As far as the working people are concerned, they are the salt of the earth. They bear the burden of life. They are ready to do their share, but on the other hand, there are other interests, the anti-social interests, who have got to be looked after, whose conduct has got to be regulated, and those exactly are the people who are trying in subtle and not so subtle ways to bring about changes in the structure, to bring about a change even in the policy of non-alignment, which in spite of every difficulty, in spite of the present set of incidents, the invasion of this country and that sort of thing, is still cherished by the Government of this day.

That was why I was very glad to notice that the Prime Minister reiterated his resolution that whatever happens, this country would be pursuing its policy of non-alignment. I said that attacks are being made is subtle ways and in not so subtle ways also, on the policy of non-alignment. Efforts are being made to see that we break away from it. I am not going into any detail over it. But I am sure that the country will agree that we cannot be at the mercy of any one camp. We cannot be involved in full-scale cold war policies, whichever camp might be responsible at a particular moment of time for fanning it up. And non-alignment is something which has not dropped from the skies; non-alignment is not something which has been thought out by the Prime Minister. Non-alignment is an ideal which has gripped us, because it has been implicit in the best aspects of our history. Non-alignment has been implicit in the way in which we conducted our struggle for freedom. Non-alignment has been implicit in the way in which after freedom we have been trying to build our country. Non-alignment is implicit in the way in which we are planning for a socialist society.

Panchsheel is a word which might be mocked at by certain people. It might be easy and fashionable to do so. But, whatever China might have done in regard to Panchsheel, Panchsheel is something which is redolent of the very spirit of Indian history at its best. Panchsheel is something which will cure the world's ills. This is the principle on the basis of which our people have fought in the past and they are fighting in the present. Therefore, I feel that our country adheres essentially and truly to the policy of non-alignment, but it has the job which is now forced upon her, that is, the job of defending the country.

I have noticed with regret and a certain amount of perturbation the report that a substantial number of members of our party have been arrested, presumably in pursuance of the present operations. I say I am very sorry about this, and I am very deeply perturbed also about it, but I want in this House to tell Government that I do not understand what the idea is. If there are suggestions that the Communist Party does not mean what it says, well. after all, history will give you the answer. Our behaviour will be the answer. There is the resolution which we have passed, the resolution which we have passed at our National Council. Copies of this resolution would be available to whoever wants it, and they have been published openly in the press. There, we arrive at these decisions after a whole lot of discussion. It may be that some of you might object to the kind of prolonged discussion we have over things. We believe in discussion before decision. We believe in exercising whatever grey matter we have got, but after doing that, we come to certain decisions, and whatever you say, we are a disciplined lot; the members of our party, everyone of them is bound by them unless he chooses to walk out. Everyone is bound by the discipline of this resolution, and in letter and in spirit, they would observe this resolution.

If, in spite of that we are pushed out of things, I cannot stop Government doing so. I am not asking to be included in a committee of this or a committee of that; I hate the idea of it; that is not the point at all. The point is that here is a call by the Prime Minister himself in the most stirring manner for the unity of the whole country. Behind that call, we are all trying to mobilise our people,

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and yet we discover the phenomena of certain steps being taken against us. I cannot stop Government going on and taking whatever steps it chooses to take, but here are our cards. We put them on the table. We do not shilly-shally about things. We do not hide things. Whatever we have to say, we say that straightway. And here are the *bona fides* of the determination which we have made; here is a formulation which in letter and in spirit, it is our job, however Government's behaviour might be, to pursue, and to bring into some kind of action. Therefore, I feel that this sort of thing which is happening at this particular moment is entirely undesirable, and that is why I have expressed my perturbation over it.

On this occasion, as you said earlier, it is necessary for us to keep a sense of balance and of proportion, and to behave with dignity, with the kind of effective dignity which would give something like a declaration to the world of the real solidity of our determiniation.

Therefore, I appeal to the House, let no discordant voices be raised; if there are matters of detail on which the critics of Government and its military and political direction lay a great deal of importance, let those matters of detail be conveyed to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and their colleagues. Let them not be shouted about, not only in the market-place but also in Parliament. Let not such details, the noising about of which would not help anybody, least of all, ourselves, be raised here; let not that be done in this House. In this House, at any rate, let us discuss matters of principle; where details amount to something, where principle; where principles are yet to be evolved, surely, we are discussing that sort of thing. But let not matters of military and political detail, which had better be conveyed to Government, be noised about in this House which I fear sometimes, judging from the kind of scene which we have noticed this morning already. As you have said, let us conduct ourselves so that the country may move as one man and the world outside will learn a lesson.

14 hrs.

We are meeting at a time of very great crisis and these testing periods really bring about an examination of our character. We recall only when crisis overtakes us how deeply attached we are to the land of our birth. We belong, all of us, to this emerald country and it is only when a crisis of the sort which has overtaken us today takes place that we realise how dearly and deeply we love this land, how we love every blade of Indian grass. That is the sort of feeling which comes to us when this kind of crisis overtakes us in the manner in which it has done on this occasion. Let that love of our country lead to the fulfilling of our deepest ideals and our deepest desires. Let us soar—at least let us try to—soar above all petty calculations. We can do nothing better than do our duty, and that duty is patent. If we do our duty and leave the rest to whatever happens in the future, that would be the finest way of showing how the Indian character can repel attacks made upon it, humiliations sought to be imposed upon it. And surely if we behave in that fashion in conformity with the finest traditions of our country, then we shall not only repel whatever danger has appeared to overtake us today, but we shall also lay down soundly and truly the foundations of a really good life to be built on the soil of our hoary land.

Shri Ranga: I wish to thank you for having taken the initiative and giving a lead to the House in expressing our gratitude and also paying homage to all those thousands of our brave and patriotic jawans who died fighting for the freedom of our country. We all deeply mourn their deaths. We also wish to express our gratitude to all those jawans, and officers who are associated with them at the front, who are today risking their lives and doing their best and offering their all in the service of our motherland.

At the same time, this is also the time to mourn or regret the number of might-have-beens or mistakes or omissions that had gone into our recent history which have resulted in the present miserable plight of our country. I do not wish to, go into detail in regard to these things. I would content myself with referring only to some of them. I wish to say that we deeply mourn the loss of freedom and national autonomy of Tibet and I express my sympathy for all those millions of Tibetans who are today groaning under communist and imperialist oppression.

My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, made a reference to *panchsheel*. My friend, Acharya Kripalani, who was a leader and President of the Congress, whose absence from this House on this occasion I very much regret and deplore, once said in this House—and very many people were shocked at it at the time—that *panchsheel* was born out of the rape of Tibet. It is that *panchsheel* that my hon. friend wants us even today to hug, even after the Prime Minister has said that *panchsheel* has gone overboard, (*An Hon. Member*: No.), even after the Chinese have not only disowned but also violated the basic principles which led our Prime Minister to accept it and call it *panchsheel*. It is not so much because it was a part of Indian culture and tradition that *panchsheel* came to be accepted by the Chinese. If any of our friends would care to look into *Window on China* written by one who is very close to our Prime Minister, many years before *panchsheel* was even talked about, he would find that Mao Tse Tung was talking about these things. Mao Tse Tung was clever enough to get these things incorporated into the India-China treaty over Tibet and leave our Prime Minister and various other people also under the impression that it was being presented to the world as a contribution of India's statesmanship. So *panchsheel* has already gone.

There is also the question of the notice that Chinese themselves have given to us for so many years about their intentions, and yet our Government thought that it would be wise on its part to consider it to be of not much significance. It treated their aggression merely as incursions and thought that it could negotiate with the tiger and try to make it behave like Lord Buddha. No wonder we find ourselves unprepared today. No wonder the Prime Minister himself was obliged to say that they were not prepared for the Chinese divisions coming down to our plains from their heights on that fateful day, October 20.

Then the Prime Minister said that he sent out these letters of his to various heads of State and Prime Ministers in different parts of the world. But that was done only last month. Action on some such lines should have been taken again and again all these years in order to inform and win their goodwill and support for our cause. Yes, it is true that we have our embassies, but we know how inefficiently these embassies have been working. The Prime Minister should have done this much earlier and many more times, and prepared the mind of all these friends in different parts of the world.

Then there is the question of supplies. The Prime Minister has said that it is true that our troops have not been adequately provisioned. Whose fault is it? Surely, it is not because we do not have ordnance factories or a military supply department, or that we never had any kind of notice from the Chinese. We have had it and we were sending these troops up those snowy heights too which freeze people—their limbs are

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bitten by frost. We should have prepared ourselves for this. But we failed in that elementary duty.

Then there is the question of Nepal. Are we going to say that we did not do anything to irritate the Nepal Government? Was there nothing at all that we could have done in order to preserve the wholehearted friendship of Nepal? Did we do everything possible on that front?

There is also the question of the South-East Asian countries, and also African nations in whose freedom we took so much interest, for the achievement of whose freedom we did so much in so many spheres of world politics. How is it that so large a number of them are not able to associate themselves, line up with us in their sympathy and in their preparedness to give us support today? There must be some reason for this. Somewhere there must be some failure.

Nevertheless, there are certain rays of hope in this otherwise very gloomy atmosphere. At long last we have evidence of the triumph of democracy over the personality cult. It was this personality cult which did a lot of damage in Bombay not so long ago. Fortunately for us, we have become witness to the triumph of democracy, so that we can hope to have better leadership in the Defence Ministry from now on.

The Prime Minister has also been good enough to make a number of admissions in regard to the failure of his dreams. We all dream, true, and our dreams do not come true, that is also true, but at the same time it is very dangerous to go on dreaming and dreaming for years and years even over such a terrific crisis and problem as this, with the result that not only our people but also people abroad have had to wonder how this country's leadership has been guiding our people with all this atmosphere of dreamings.

I am very glad that this emergency has been declared at long last. Only during the last session, I think, my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo, who acted as our leader, asked the Prime Minister to send away the Chinese Embassy and consider that there is a state of war between India and China, and I was told—I speak subject to correction —that the Prime Minister taunted him whether he wanted India to declare war, and even went to the extent of saying that his attitude was bordering on war-mongering. I am glad that although wise counsels on our side have failed, the Chinese have brought these things home to our Prime Minister, and he has been obliged to agree with the President in declaring this national emergency and taking the necessary steps in that direction.

I am also glad that the Prime Minister as well as the Government are inviting our public to co-operate with them in conducting this war to a successful end, and they are giving also the assurance that they are determined and bent upon conducting this war campaign until we achieve success. But at the same time, there is also this other threat which stares in our faces which my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee wants to take advantage of and therefore wants to go on pinning it down by his repeated assertions and reminders to the Prime Minister that he is so very keen on peace, therefore he should not forget peace and the need for peace. Certainly, after the war is over and we achieve our objectives, peace always comes. It is not necessary at this juncture to begin to talk about it, and yet my hon. friend wants us to remember that. Yes, peace has come to China after the Japanese defeat; not only then, but after the defeat of Nationalist China and after communist friends have gained complete control over the whole of so-called people's China. Is that the kind of peace that we want in our country? I certainly do not want that kind of peace, and I hope my hon. friend, the Prime Minister, does not wish to stand for that kind of peace. Peace would certainly come.

Then they talk about negotiations. Negotiations on what basis? For the time being they say 8th September. Where is it guaranteed that it is not likely to be 20th October, and some time later 8th November because this session has begun today? There must be some certainty about these things. We must be very clear indeed as to what we want to achieve as a result of this war. We want the Chinese to go back again to the positions from which they had begun aggression on our country five years ago, four, three, two years or one year ago, or do you want them to be content with all areas that they had already gobbled up and then begin to negotiate with us in regard to only the latest incursions which they now prefer to call aggression? We must be very clear in regard to these things. I for one wish to make it very clear indeed that in this country there are people, millions and tens and hundreds of millions of people who certainly would not be content so long as the Chinese are allowed to remain in possession of even one inch of our sacred soil. Let the Government take due note of this, because otherwise afterwards we would not like any misunderstandings in regard to this matter.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Everybody agrees to this.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend the Prime Minister says we are a people not attuned to war, we are men of peace. This is not the time for it when my friends the Communists who, not so long ago, were not so much in love with our Prime Minister, have suddenly fallen so much in love with him that they make not only Members like me but also my hon. friends here on the other side to my left blush.

Shri Tyagi: I do not know if it is parliamentary.

Shri Ranga: I dare not say anything now lest I should commit an impropriety. All that I need say is this. In England there is what is known as a wartime leadership and a peacetime leadership. Today we are at war. We have been forced into war by the Chinese. Are we having just that leadership that we really deserve, that we need, that the people really demand? It is for the party in power to think about it.

All I can say is that we must begin to think about war, talk about it and go and exhort our people in the manner in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to do when the British were here and Mahatma Gandhi was alive and addressing us from the Congress forum and the AICC. I have not found that fibre in the Prime Minister's speech today. I do not find that sense of urgency and drive, feeling and power, that I used to find in those days which used to inspire us all. Many of us were proud in those days to place ourselves not only at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi but also to call ourselves the supporters and followers of Nehru. I am sorry I have to confess that I do not find that atmosphere as yet.

They say we were not strong enough; they are 60 croroes, we are 40 crores, therefore we need time in order to prepare ourselves, that is what the Ministers told us. We wanted them to make brisker preparations, more urgent preparations, more effective preparations, and we know what preparations had been made by the death of so many thousands of our own people for want of ordinary, elementary weapons which the Chinese had in plenty, which our people did not have.

I do not wish to say anything more, but it must be remembered by all our friends on every side of the House that we have to become strong. How are we to become strong if we hang on to this non-alignment policy? Yes, there is a voice, and powerful voice, not only from Shri Mukerjee, but all those people who are behind him. They say it is built into our culture.

Non-attachment is certainly built into in our culture, thanks to Lord Krishna. But even that non-attachment has been put to very effective

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use by Mahatma Gandhi in order to help our country and achieve freedom. But this non-alignment, I do not know from where my friend comes to the conclusion that it is built in in our culture; I do not know whether he can give any kind of a quotation because he is a Sanskrit Pandit. Non-alignment has not served us; does not serve any longer. The sooner we get rid of it, the better, the sooner we turn our back to it, the better. That does not mean that we should go and place ourselves at the feet of any other country. This Government has been trying to make friends with the ally of China, that is, Soviet Russia. We know the results now. Pakistan and ourselves have been kept apart. Beyond that, what is the gain? We know now what services we have got from them in this crisis. On the other hand, I am glad that the Prime Minister had told the House that all those democratic countries, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, France and so many other countries have been noble enough and decent enough and democratic enough to offer unconditional support in an unstinting manner respecting the Prime Minister's long-felt attachment to this non-alignment. They do not wish to upset him. All credit to them. But that is not a compliment to our Prime Minister or to his non-alignment policy. I wish to express my gratitude to all those countries and also those other countries which have gone with our Prime Minister in support of his suggestion that the Chinese should be asked to withdraw to where they were on the 8th of September. As I said earlier, I do not agree with this proposition. We need their massive support from outside; otherwise it would not be possible to carry on. I have had some talks with some friends, not only old generals but some very young people who know a little more than I do. My hon. friend the Prime Minister said that we did not know so much about defence and fighting on those heights. He himself was frank enough to say that when he was talking to the generals and other people he had to be guided mostly by the generals because he himself did not know. But we do know that until and unless we take the initiative and go over to the other side and then begin to attack just those areas and those spheres where they are keeping their armament dumps, training their own people and keeping their own troops, the area from where they are launching these offensives and we begin to destroy and disable the enemy, it would not be possible for us to defend our country really by remaining simply on the defensive all the time. We cannot do it because we do not have the necessary equipment either in divisions or in armaments or, especially, in aircraft. So, we have to go and approach other countries. The other countries are good enough to come and offer their support. They are supporting us by their spitfires and so on. Should we not speed our request to these people and say: for God's sake come to our rescue. It is not in a humble manner that we need do this because, after all they all belong to the democratic part of the world with an avowal to democratic cause—not the Soviet democracy, not the people's democracy but to the parliamentary kind of democracy that we know or the presidential democracy that we have read about. That is a cause to which they are all wedded. Should we not, therefore, speed up our request to these nations and say: please come to our rescue and if you do come, we will welcome you with both our arms. We heard today the Prime Minister himself saying that it is no longer India's need but it is the need of the world, especially the need of all the democratic peoples all over the world wherever they may be, either under a dictatorship or in a democracy.

In this need, when the blow is coming down on us it should be recognised by all the rest of the world that this blow is equally as hard and harsh and cruel on them as it is on us. Therefore, we should request them to give us this massive support. Without it I am afraid it would not be possible for us to save our country at this juncture.

The supplies department has got to be organised properly. That Ministry ought to be given the powers so that it may give priority for the production, distribution and conveyance and utilisation of all those commodities and materials that are needed in these circumstances for the purpose of war. Special steps will have to be taken to utilise the retired generals. It means no observation on their character or their ability. We have many generals in our country who have retired not so long ago and whose experiences are still fresh and who are capable of giving us assistance. Should we not call them to our rescue? Is it proper for us to dump them into a big council of 30 or 40 people to simply air their views and go back home scratching their heads and wonder what happens. It is necessary that a smaller committee should be formed where the generals would be able to play a more effective role. In that committee they should be given enough of responsibility as well as power so that they may help the generals who are at work and in service as also the Ministry or the Ministries concerned.

The hon. Prime Minister talked about the Plan. We also want a Plan but that should be a Victory Plan. When Mr. Churchill was asked about his war aims from time to time, as also about his peace aims, he said his aim was to win the war. That was what inspired them. Let us win. That is what we have got to think about. By all means plan in order to achieve Victory and direct all your resources to that end. But why do you have this Planning Commission any longer? Even ordinarily it was useless and now it becomes much more useless; indeed it can even be a nuisance. Therefore, it is time for the Government to begin to plan for a victory and I hope the Government will take concerted measures in that direction. There is Pakistan. True, in recent days and weeks the leaders of Pakistan have been behaving and talking in a manner which is not helpful to the progress and cause of world democracy. They have been behaving and talking in a manner as to irritate and incite and force us into wrong positions. But it was not so long ago that the Prime Minister of Pakistan was good enough to offer the possibility of forming a common defence council for these two great countries. We did not think it wise at that time to give it proper consideration and reach some kind of an agreement. I do not say that the leaders of Pakistan are today likely to repeat that offer or to behave in a wise and sensible manner as could be expected by persons having the memories of our comradeship when we were all together in our common Bharathavarsha. But at the same time, sincere efforts will have to be made from our side in order to make them see reason and reach some kind of an agreement so that the disputes between us can come to be frozen and we can at least have peace from that side. It is very dangerous to have to fight a war on two fronts. The Pakistani leaders are trying to imitate the Chinese and are trying to make hay while we are in trouble.

We stand here as an opposition party, and we have been sent here to play the role of a responsible opposition in our parliamentary democracy. The moment we give up this role, the moment we follow the advice now so suddenly tendered, for their own reasons, by our friends of the communist party, we cease to be a parliamentary democracy. To them, to the communists, parliamentary democracy has no fascination. Therefore they find it easy now, when it is so very

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convenient to them on this occasion, to give us advice that we should not say anything which is likely to upset the peace of mind of the great men on the other side. I cannot agree with them. We are here to play our role as an opposition, as a responsible opposition, as a co-operative link in our total democracy, a democracy in which it should be possible for the Government to gain from the criticisms that are made from time to time by the opposition. It is true that some of my brave friends within the Congress have been trying to play quite an inspiring role, in the recent past in order to tune up their own party and try to see that it lines up with the people. But that is not enough. I have had experiences of that role, and I have known its limitations. Therefore it is very necessary indeed that there should be effective opposition in this country; and that oppositional role we shall continue to play now and serve the country.

But that does not mean that we do not line up with all the rest of the country in strengthening and in maximising the defence effort, in promoting the national will of resistance against aggression. We are with the government, and we are with all the other political parties which are sincerely bent upon supporting this national effort. And it is there that I wish to pay my tribute to the people at large in this country. Indeed, I wish to express my gratitude to them for the spontaneous manner in which they have shown the way to the leaders themselves—leaders of all political parties, including the leaders of the ruling party. This is a national upsurge, and I am glad that the Prime Minister has recognised it as such and has incorporated it in this resolution. It is in tune with this national upsurge that all of us have to behave and conduct ourselves in the months and years to come. And let us hope that we shall deserve well of our people and that the people would be able to say that their leaders have behaved well indeed in this time of crisis.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): In the first place, Sir, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity of placing before the House my reaction to the great crisis which is facing the nation. I do not think that this House has ever been faced by, or has met under, such a crisis as it is today.

14-35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]:

The problem is grave, and the moment in our history is also grave. So much is at stake which defies definition.

Just now I was hearing my hon. friend Shri Ranga speaking about the role of the opposition. I do not dispute the fact that the opposition has a role to play in a democratic country even during crisis like this. But that role has got to be tempered with the knowledge that everything that we say ultimately goes out and can be exploited to the detriment of the country. I am deeply sorry, therefore, Sir, that an hon. Member in this House should have risen to cast a doubt upon the capacity of the Prime Minister to give a lead to this country in this hour of crisis. I do not know what service he has rendered to his party, to this House or to the country by questioning the capacity of the only person who is the rallying point of the national will and determination today and who can continue to be the only person that can inspire this country and lead it to the final destination of complete victory. If he was keen on victory—and he spoke so much, eulogizing what happened in England—if he was keen on victory, let him understand the lessons of Indian history. It was a frail man who led us, and the Indian masses reposed their confidence in their lifetime in one person, unshakably and for ever. And in the history of this country we have found another man in whom the masses of India have chosen to place their confidence. I was surprised that a responsible person, claiming the right of an opposition leader, should on the eighteenth day of this national crisis come up before the House and claim to speak as a responsible opposition leader, questioning the very fulcrum, the very pivot on which this machine has to be built, the pivot on which we have to rally the masses of the country ultimately to the final victory. I do not doubt his right: I doubt his wisdom. And that is so not only in relation to what he has said about the Prime Minister, but that is so in relation to everything that has come from his mouth. I am sorry I have to speak in a manner that is foreign to me. But I would have failed in my duty to the country if I did not do so. At this critical juncture when we need unity, when we need a symbol that expresses the unity of the country, when we need hope, somebody who symbolises the hope of this country, I am sorry that anybody should come up here and try to weaken the Prime Minister. There are occasions and occasions; we have had our differences, but there is a limit.

Another thing he said, and that has hurt, I think, everybody in this country, is this. He said that our *Panchsheel* has gone. What is *Panchsheel*? *Panchsheel* is not the monopoly of India. *Panchsheel* is the need, if I may say so, of all the countries in the world if the world is to survive. We are today opposing China because it has violated *Panchsheel*. But when the people in the world forget the first response or reaction of the mad action that China has plunged this country, India, into—that is something which can tomorrow result in a world will flagration—I might tell my hon. friends what will remain of the world will be something which will have no relation to what we see today.

Only the other day, his leader was in America, arguing with the President of the United States of America proposing to him the abandonment of the nuclear tests. What was the foundation of his plea? The foundation of the plea was not merely abandonment of the use of nuclear weapons but a new orientation of mind which is behind the nuclear weapons. But India has to fight and India will fight, but will fight from a different outlook from the one which the imperialists have fought in the past and from the one from which China is fighting today. It is a different kind of fight for India.

Two questions were raised. We are men of peace. What is this peace? Did we believe that being men of peace we are accustomed to surrender and submit. In the whole history of his life, the Prime Minister is one person who has never surrendered at any time on any occasion. We have learnt these lessons at his feet and the feet of his master who has given his blessings to him. Whether we believe in non-violent opposition or whether we believe in violent opposition, India is one country which will not surrender in the name of peace. Peace is not a cloak for us to surrender. That lesson is being reflected throughout the country and on the battle field also. The jawans who are fighting are imbued with one zeal and the people who think they cannot go to the frontier are also imbued with one zeal; and that is to protect the honour of this country and to reach ultimately that destination, namely, the victory for the cause of justice against might.

The battle that we are fighting is a peculiar type of battle. My hon. friend said we were unprepared. Yes; partially so. This is the first time in the history of India that we are fighting around the Himalayan frontiers against those who have an evil eye on India. We were not prepared so far, because the Himalayas were considered to be the bastion of India. For the first time in our history, we have been called upon to guard the frontiers about 1,500 miles and it is not possible, I think, to expect the Government of India to locate in every place three of four battalions to guard that frontier. We shall have to be prepared for surprise attacks. We shall have to be prepared for some kind of repetitions because it is in the nature of things impossible for us to guard all the 1,500 miles of the line on a uniform basis.

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

We are called upon for the first time in our history to meet the chanllenge of the most populated country itself in the grip of a clique, most perfidious, most brutal and most ruthless. I sympathise with the people of China also. It is poverty being driven to fight poverty, simply because the men at the helm of affairs think that it is necessary in the interests of their ideological expansion to lead them into a fight. With violence as its creed, as the Prime Minister just now said, to attain its so-called classless society, China has come out with a challenge.

The first thing is to realise the objectives behind this aggression. China is not likely to place all its cards before the world because it does not suit it. But we have a duty to find out what is the real intention of China. Whatever it maybe it is no exaggeration to say that it is a limited war but yet a war. Let us not be under any complacent belief that they are thinking in terms of seizing a few hundred square miles of area. If I am not speculating, it is first of all to establish a pincer around three buffer States, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, and at any convenient moment, to march into them as they marched into Tibet. Let the people of Nepal also understand this.

Let me read to this House the words in the treaty of 1954 which are again and again being repeated in their conversations by them to the rulers of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim: "Tibet should enjoy regional utonomy and the Chinese Central Government would not interfere with its political institutions and internal administration. China would recognise and maintain Dalai Lama's position." These are the very words. And today, this is the objective. It is the second stage in their long-term plan to spread a totalitarian type of dictatorship with the object of establishing communism. I have no doubt in my mind about that. It may not be the communism of a certain type, but China really believes in the inevitability of war and therefore China will go ahead. This is the second stage of their campaign.

Then, the second objective is to humiliate India in the eyes of the South-East Asian countries. They want to isolate India. The third objective is to dislocate the Indian economy so that there will be economic unrest in India and would provide a flourishing ground for their friends here in this country. And there do exist friends even in spite of what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said—I do not question the *bona fides* of Shri H. N. Mukerjee himself. In the communist party, there are people who believe that ultimately nationalism or no nationalism, their party's interests lie with China and not with India. We must think in terms of basing our policies, both military strategy and political policies, to combat not the present danger only, but the danger that is likely to develop. There is no reason to believe that the thrust on the left shoulder of India will go only skin deep; it may penetrate up to the heart of India. Similarly, there is no reason to believe that not only we may not be politically isolated from the south-east Asiatic countries, but a stage may come when they may be put up against us. There is no reason to believe that in the midst of operations and even after the operations, a stage may not come when they may not flame up the little or the big difficulties from which the masses of India will be suffering and incite them to discontent and unrest. Our policies, therefore, must take into account not only what is happening on NEFA border or Ladakh border, but this long-term possible objectives of China.

Reading the resolution of the communist party in that light, I think the communist party should do well along with this resolution to make its attitude clear on the question of strikes. INTUC has already passed a resolution, but AITUC has still to pass a resolution agreeing to undertake no strikes whatsoever during the period of this conflict and not only during the period, but thereafter for sometime.

Secondly, what is necessary in my opinion is, so far as the communist party is concerned, they should not exploit the question of price-line. Today the Planning Minister was replying to the question about the Mahalanobis Committee's report. I have no objection if the Planning Minister wants to publish it. But we are living in a moment when all that is published is not merely confined to India, but it ultimately goes to our enemy and he exploits it. We should be on guard even when we speak in this House or when we publish anything; we have to be on guard that the enemy may not have an opportunity to exploit it. I do not want to stand in the way of his right to plead before the House and outside regarding the question of price-line and so on. But let it not take the character of an agitation. India cannot afford any agitation either on political or on economic grounds at this moment.

The next question, in my opinion, on which we have to be clear is the question of resources, both for the purpose of fighting on the front and to sustain our economy. I have no plan at the mement ready. But I feel that a stage has come when the Government of India should think about the character or pattern of spending at the governmental level and curtail all kinds of expenditure which is not warranted at the present moment.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Hear, hear!

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I have carefully gone through the proceedings of the National Development Council and I have no doubt they have taken a big step in that direction. But this House may have suggestions to offer and we will be grateful to the Prime Minister if he will give us an opportunity to discuss where the governmental spending can be cut. There are many a department in the Government which we can afford to suspend at this moment. They are not so very necessary. In other departments also, there are many conveniences which you can afford to take away at the moment. I have in mind the convenience of jeeps in the community development blocks I think in 3,000 blocks, there must be at least about 6,000 jeeps. The first sacrifice the community development department can afford to make is the sacrifice of the 6,000 jeeps. I have got plenty of suggestions to make, but I do not want to side-track the debate at the moment on that issue. I would only urge on the Prime Minister to give us an opportunity, if he thinks it otherwise fit, to discuss this important matter.

It is so very necessary to think about the pattern of national spending. I toured during the last 15 days in my part of the country. I had been to Orissa and to Hyderabad. I do not know what difference we find in the life of Delhi, between what it was on 20th October and what it is today on 8th November. Delhi is functioning to day as if it is the privilege of Delhi to continue to function as ever. It is very necessary, in my opinion that, if we have to create a climate of earnestness—the people are in earnest and they are ready to respond to any decision Government may take—if we have to create that climate of earnestness and keep before the people the sacrifices the broad masses of the country are making and our jawans are making on the front, then this demonstrational aspect of the country's life also requires to be considered.

We also must think of reviewing our relations with the three border States of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim and with the south-east Asiatic countries also. If there are any mistakes or misunderstandings, this is the time when we should make an effort. We have got so many men in India who possess that stature and personality and who would be prepared to go out and remove those misunderstandings and see how those mistakes can be remedied.

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

There are one or two things which require to be understood. We are fighting a long-term war; maybe a limited war, but it is going to be a long-term war. Peace-time economy cannot function during a period of crisis like this and deliberate steps will have to be taken to reorient that peace-time economy, so that without any great difficulty, our country can go over to war-time economy. In that connection, I would request the Prime Minister to consider several suggestions made by Vinobaji. I know basically his approach is different, but two of the suggestions that he has made are, in my opinion, so very relevant, whether it is a non-violent struggle or a violent struggle.

One suggestion is to create in the leadership at the village level the responsibility for looking after the employment and the livelihood of the people in that village. That means not only a self-sufficient village but a responsible village responsible for providing employment and responsible for providing the wherewithals of livelihood to the poorer and weaker sections in that village.

15 hrs.

The other suggestion that he has made is a suggestion about Shanti Sena. We shall not be able to fight on two fronts. Here is the old Gandhian approach. Let us not feel that that approach has no relevance in the present context. I am sure these two suggestions would be considered, contacts established with Vinobhaji and schemes and plans formulated so that it may be possible to utilise his great influence with the masses of India in the cause of sustaining rural economy and the cause of maintaining rural peace.

Finally, so far as some of us are concerned, we have always been thinking in terms of peace and non-violence. And, some of us would like, even in the midst of this crisis, that the governing sentiment of the country may still remain to be the same, a peaceful approach, a non-violent approach. That does not mean that the step taken by the Government of India in giving a call to the country, the step taken by the Prime Minister in giving a call to the country to mobilise all their energies for a successful struggle to throw out the enemy from the country is not right.

Sir, in lending my support I can assure him that, whether the people believe in non-violence or any other philosophy, the whole country is behind him in this great effort, for the whole nation has already given its verdict that the Chinese must be thrown out from this land. I am sure that nobody who styles himself an Indian will ever bend his knee before a foreign power or hold his hand in salute to a foreign power. We are a generation which has been baptised with struggle from birth. We hope we shall live down to the last day fighting so that India's freedom, India's liberty and India's integrity are passed on to our future generation intact as we received them in 1947.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक हम कांग्रेस वालों का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक हम तो अपनी सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ हैं ही परन्तु आज सारा देश उन के साथ है । जो समर्थन उन को इस समस्त देश से प्राप्त हुआ है वह एक एतिहासिक समर्थन है । मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि वैसा समर्थन जिस समय हम अंग्रेज सरकार से लड़ते थे और इस देश में स्वराज्य की स्थापना करने का प्रयत्न करते थे उस समय भी नहीं मिला जैसा समर्थन कि आज उन्हें और उन की सरकार को मिल रहा है ।

श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी ने अपने साम्यवादी दल की ओर से भी उन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन

किया है । परन्तु उस समर्थन में उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया उस भाषण को थोड़ा ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए । एक बात जो उन्होंने उस भाषण में कही उस से उन का समर्थन बहुत दूर तक धुल जाता है । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि चीन के मोटिव्स चाहे कुछ भी हों, यही तो सब से बड़ा झगड़ा इन वर्षों में रहा है कि हम सदा कहते रहे हैं कि चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है जिसे कि साम्यवादी दल ने नहीं माना और आज इस स्थिति के होने के बाद भी श्री मुकर्जी और उन का दल चीन के क्या मोटिव्स हैं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जिक्र नहीं करना चाहते । बात यह है कि उन का दल कुछ ऐसा दल है जो कभी भी इस भूमि को अपनी मातृभूमि नहीं मानता रहा है और जिसकी कि दृष्टि हमेशा मास्को और पेकिंग की ओर रही है । गत स्वतंत्र्य युद्ध के समय भी इस दल ने क्या किया था यह हमारे सामने है । इस दल का इतिहास ही कुछ देशप्रेम का इतिहास नहीं रहा है बल्कि इसका इतिहास देशद्रोह का इतिहास कहा जा सकता है । इसलिए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के समर्थन के बावजूद भी उन का दल क्या करता है उस पर हमें कड़ी नजर रखनी होगी ।

आज इस देश के समस्त दलों ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन किया है । लेकिन साम्यवादी दल में जब इस सम्बन्ध में मत लिये गये तो आप जानते हैं कि एक तिहाई मत विरुद्ध थे । हमारे ऊपर जो आक्रमण हुआ है उस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट घोषणा करने के बारे में जब मत लिये गये तो मैंने यह पढ़ा कि ६० उस के पक्ष में थे और ३० उस के विरुद्ध थे । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है ।

श्री रंगा का भाषण भी मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना । जहां तक पंचशील का सम्बन्ध है श्री ढेबर भाई ने उस का बड़ा सुन्दर उत्तर दे दिया है । पंचशील एक ऐसा सिद्धान्त है जो केवल हमारे देश से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता वरन् सारे संसार से सम्बन्ध रखता है । जब इस प्रकार की आपत्तियां आयें और उन आपत्तियों के काल में भी हम अपने सिद्धान्तों पर डटे रहें तभी उन सिद्धान्तों की कुछ कीमत रहती है । रंगा जी ने कहा कि जवाहरलाल जी उन्हें आज स्फूर्ति नहीं देते । उन्होंने कहा कि गांधी जी के समय गांधी जी से ही नहीं वरन जवाहरलाल जी से भी उन्हें स्फूर्ति मिलती थी । मुझे उन की यह बात सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ । जवाहरलाल जी आज समूचे देश को किस प्रकार की स्फूर्ति दे रहे हैं वह आज देश की परिस्थिति में एक अंधा आदमी भी जान सकता है । आज यदि जवाहरलाल जी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री न हों तो हमारे देश की क्या दशा हो इसकी कल्पना उन्हें करनी चाहिए ।

नौन एलाइनमट की पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में उहोंने एक बड़ी विचित्र बात कही । उन्होंने कहा कि नौन एलाइनमैंट की पालिसी हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है । मेरी समझ में इन की यह बात नहीं आई । कम से कम संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी रहा हूं । प्रोफेसर रंगा यहां इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सम्पूर्ण इतिहास में एक दृष्टान्त भी वह इस बात का बतला दें कि हम ने किसी दूसरे देश पर किसी दूसरे देश के साथ रह कर आक्रमण किया हो, या किसी भी मामले में हम ने सत्य और न्याय को छोड़ कर किसी एक देश के समर्थन में किसी दूसरे देश का विरोध किया हो । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतिहास का एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी हूं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा सारा इतिहास नान-एलाइनमैंट पालिसी का इतिहास है ।

माननीय सदस्य, प्रोफ़ेसर रंगा, ने हमारी योजना के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही है, उस से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं । मैं उन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि इस वक्त हमारी योजनायें इस प्रकार की बननी चाहिए कि जो हमारी विजय की योजनायें हों, आज चारों तरफ़ से हम जिन शत्रुओं से घिरे हुए हैं, उन से

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

इस देश के बचाव की योजनायें हों । माननीय सदस्य, श्री ढेबर, ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव रखे हैं । मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया है कि मैं इतिहास का एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी रहा हूं । जहां तक भारत का जनता का सम्बन्ध है, वह सदा बड़ी स्वातंत्र्य-प्रेमी जनता रही है । सब से पहले इस देश पर आक्रमण हुआ ईरान से काइरस का और काइरस को धराशायी होना पड़ा भारत की सीमा पर । उस को धराशायी किया दरबिकी और मसगेत नामक आदिवासी जातियों ने । उस के बाद यूनान का आक्रमण हुआ और अभी इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में जो चीजें हुई हैं, उन से प्रकट होता है—केवल हमारे इतिहास से ही नहीं, बल्कि यूनान के इतिहास से भी यह बात सिद्ध होती है—कि सिकन्दर यहां जीतकर नहीं, हार कर गया था ।

उस के बाद सैल्यूकश का आक्रमण हुआ और यह एक सर्वमान्य बात है कि सैल्यूकस को चंद्रगुप्त के सामने हारना पड़ा और उस को चंद्रगुप्त के साथ अपनी कन्या का विवाह करना पड़ा । उस के बाद शक और हूण आए और वे भी इस देश में तब रह सके, जब वे इस देश में पच सके । उस के बाद मुसलमानों का आक्रमण हुआ । मुसलमानों का राज्य भी इस देश का राज्य हो गया था । जैसे ही औरंगज़ेब ने अकबर की नीति के विरोध में अपना शासन चलाया, वैसे ही मुसलमानी राज्य ख़त्म हो गया । फिर अंग्रेज़ यहां पर आए । १८५७ में हम ने उन से युद्ध किया । उस में हम असफल हुए, लेकिन उस के एक वर्ष बाद ही इस देश में कांग्रेस की स्थापना हुई । गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हम ने अंग्रेज़ों के विरुद्ध १९२० से १९४७ तक शान्तिपूर्ण युद्ध किया । सारी प्रजा ने वह युद्ध किया और इस देश में प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना की । चाहे हम शताब्दियों तक पराधीन रहे हों, लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि भारत की प्रजा सदा स्वातंत्र्य य-प्रेमी रही है, उस को स्वतंत्रता सदा प्रिय रही है । हजारों वर्षों के इतिहास में जो स्वातंत्र्य-प्रेम हम को दृष्टिगोचर होता है, वही स्वातंत्र्य-प्रेम हम को आज दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा है ।

चीन से हमारा २१०० वर्ष का सम्बन्ध रहा है, अच्छ से अच्छा सम्बन्ध रहा है । इतिहास साक्षी है कि हमारे और चीन के बीच कभी कोई लड़ाई नहीं हुई । आधुनिक काल में भी हम ने चीन का इतना समर्थन किया । साम्यवादी देशों को छोड़ कर शायद भारतवर्ष ही पहला देश था, जिस ने चीन की साम्यवादी सरकार को मान्यता दी । हम ने राष्ट्र संघ में भी चीन के प्रवेश के लिए प्रयत्न किया । इतने पर भी चीन ने हमारे साथ विश्वासघात किया । उस ने हमारी पीठ में छुरा भौंका है और एक शर्मनाक ऐतिहासिक कार्यवाही की है ।

आज चीन मैकमाहन लाइन को स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं है । जब से चीन का झगड़ा उठा है, मैं ने कई बार इस सदन में कहा है कि अगर उस को मैकमोहन लाइन स्वीकार नहीं है, तो हमें भी उसे स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए । हमारे रामायण, महाभारत, पुराणों और काव्यों आदि में मानसरोवर और कैलाश का भारत के अंग के रूप में उल्लेख आया है । हम को कहना चाहिए कि हम को भी मैकमाहन लाइन स्वीकार नहीं है और हम भी आज मानसरोवर और कैलाश को अपने देश में लाना चाहते हैं ।

गांधी जी अगर कोई ग़लती करते थे, तो वह उस को हिमालयन ब्लंडर कह कर स्वीकार करते थे । जहां तक तिब्बत का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने एक ग़लती की कि हम ने तिब्बत पर चीन का आधिपत्य स्वीकार कर लिया । मैं उस को सदा ग़लती मानता रहा हूं । जब तिब्बत पर उस का आधिपत्य स्वीकार किया गया, तब भी मैं ने उस का विरोध किया था । तिब्बत पर चीनियों का आधिपत्य होने

के बाद वे तिब्बत के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करेंगे और वहां पर खून की नदियां बहाई जायेंगी, यह हमने कभी आशा नहीं की थी । उस के बाद चीन ने हमारे साथ जो व्यवहार किया, उस की भी हमें उम्मीद नहीं थी । इस बात पर आज हम को विचार करना है । अपने समर्थन में मैं इस देश के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति, राजेन्द्र बाबू, का भी मत रखना चाहता हूं, जो कि एक विचारशील और दूर-अंदेश व्यक्ति हैं । उन्होंने यह मत व्यक्त किया है कि बिना तिब्बत के स्वतंत्र हुए भारतीय स्वतंत्रता को हमेशा एक न एक दिन धक्का लगने का ख़तरा बना रहेगा ।

अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सरकार को सारे देश का समर्थन प्राप्त है और प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल, को सारे देश का समर्थन प्राप्त है । यह हमारे सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल जी सदृश व्यक्ति हैं । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो व्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता के युद्ध में हमेशा गांधी जी का दाहिना हाथ रहा है, उसी व्यक्ति के नेतृत्व में हम इस लड़ाई में भी जीत कर रहेंगे । इस समय हम कुछ हट रहे हैं । वह एक स्वाभाविक बात है । १९१४ और १९३९ की लड़ाई में भी जर्मनी पहले आगे बढ़ा था । उस की तैयारी थी, लेकिन अन्त में उस को हारना पड़ा । मुझे विश्वास है कि पंडित जी के नेतृत्व में अन्त में हम जीतेंगे और चीन को हटा सकेंगे ।

पंडित जी ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किये हैं, मैं उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have very consciously and carefully read the resolutions moved by the Prime Minister. I have felt in all humbleness that something is missing from these resolutions. Therefore, I feel that what has been dropped out of this resolution, inadvertently probably, is being supplied by my amendment.

It is really a very strange thing for us that our government has found itself unprepared. Our Prime Minister did not like the idea of admitting unpreparedness. Opinions may differ but for the last five years this aggression against us, which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was pleased to call misbehaviour in the beginning, aggression at some later stage and now he is pleased to call invasion, has been in progress. Knowing all these things and knowing the unpredictability of the Chinese nature, if we have not prepared ourselves for all these five years, I do not think that anything more can be said about this; I certainly do say that it is unpreparedness.

Our kindness, our goodness, our humanitarian outlook, our desire to be peace-loving—we have always been peace-loving—has been interpreted as the manifestation of our weakness and those who believe only in brute force have come down as tyrants of the old upon us, as wolves upon us. Upon whom? Upon a people who admittedly, all over the world, except for Pakistan, are known as a peace-loving nation. It is upon them that these aggressors have come down.

Although our Prime Minister has made several mistakes, I shall not recapitulate them. We have agreed to forget our differences and finding faults, one way or the other. Just recapitulating them cannot put us in the solid position and solid front when we want to fight against the aggressors. However, the fact cannot be forgotten that what our Prime Minister has called misbehaviour in the beginning has now become an invasion. That cannot be forgotten, and it shall not be possible for us to continue to play only a defensive game. We will have to hit back and hit hard and thrash the enemy relentlessly and mercilessly before we can drive him out from the sacred soil of our country.

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It appears that at the back of our mind we are still having a feeling that some sort of an amicable settlement by negotiations with China will come as a miracle and save us from all that war brings in its wake. None of us likes war, yet we cannot be complacent on that account. We cannot always go on thinking in these terms, namely, that negotiations will come through. They may come and you may welcome them when they do come, but for God's sake do not exert yourself in the direction of these negotiations. Exert yourself to drive out the invaders and the intruders of our land. Drive them out. We do not want any piece of their land but put them where they belong to. That would be enough for them. Negotiations will come then and there will be honourable negotiations. Nobody will stand in the way of negotiations but the negotiations must be the negotiations of the *bahadur*, that is, of the brave and not the negotiations of the weak. It should be the negotiation of the *shoorveer* and not the negotiation of the coward. I submit that it is high time that we gave up this feeling. We will get ample opportunity to negotiate after the Chinese have been driven out from our sacred soil.

The atrocity of this invasion is all the more apparent when we remember that we were the one and the only friendly nation so far as China was concerned. We took up China's cause. We always pressed for it. Chou En-lai came here and we set up a mass hysteria. We welcomed him as we welcomed none else. We went about setting up clubs and societies. We set up the India-China Cultural Society and we had all along the saying "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai". All the time when this *bhai-bhai* business was being carried on by us the man was manoeuvring to stab us in the back. It was during that period that he did stab us in the back.

We have been carrying on a solitary fight in the United Nations to get China recognised and to get it into the organisation. This friend who was thus treated with love and respect by us always has turned out to be our deadliest foe. Nobody has ever tried to invade us in this manner coming across the Himalayas from where nobody ever dared to come and unprovoked at that.

This morning I was reading a book which had a quotation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He says about the Himalayas:

> "The Himalayas are not only near to us but also very dear; for they have always been part of our history and tradition, our thinking and our poetry; our worship and our devotion and mythologically the abode of our gods."

It is these Himalays that have been transgressed upon by the Chinese and it is these Chinese whom we want to throw back. It is therefore meet and proper for us to consider only in these terms, namely, that those people who have committed this defilement of the Himalayas and who have polluted the sanctity of our country by trodding upon it as murderers have got to be driven out before we think of talking with them.

I do not know how the change occurred in our hon. Prime Minister. We do remember that when he went over to Italy he refused to shake hands with Mussolini only on the ground that Mussolini's hands were full of blood—blood was on his hands. Yet, I do not know why the same sentiments did not strike him and deter him from shaking hands with Chou En-lai. Mistakes do occur but some of the mistakes are such that they cannot be easily forgotten. When I repeat this I do say that I do not say this with any desire at criticism.

I and my Party have determined to offer its full co-operation to the Government in this struggle but we must not forget the wrongs that we have done and the mistakes that we have committed. My hon. friend, Seth Govind Das was bold enough to admit and say on the floor of the House that we did commit a Himalayan blunder when we allowed this Chinese monster to capture the Tibetans and to commit the genocide of the giant Khampas. None of us have seen the Khampas but those of us who have seen them know that to kill them was a great task for the Chinese. One Khampa, of massive hands, was able to kill 20 Chinese. These people killed him outright and destroyed him completely from the soil of Tibet. We could show our anger about Algeria but we did not show sufficient anger when Tibet was subjugated and was liquidated. However, we must forget this.

The country is solidly standing behind Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We have divided on many points. We do not see eye to eye, from group to group, party to party and State to State. The fissures of State against State, language against language, religion against religion, caste against caste, class against class and leanings towards money grabbing, power seeking, nepotism and the obnoxious corruption have been our banes. Yet, this invasion on our territory has enthused us to fight as one man and throw all differences deep down the well. Of course, I must say, the credit for this enthusiasm and for this oneness and singularity does not go to the Government but it goes to the people at large. It is the people who have rallied round, who have forgotten the differences, who have felt the oneness, who have felt the upsurge and who are now standing shoulder to shoulder to fight and throw back the Chinese. A great fellow-feeling arising from common culture and heritage has suddenly catapulted the nation to a sense of responsibility and the urgent desire to maintain the hard-won freedom and has fettered the nation into one solid whole.

Our dissensions were thus merely superficial except that petty leaders thought in terms divisive. People are one and were one at all times. There was nothing wrong with the people except that they were being led in six different directions at once. The imminent danger and the emergency have wiped out those feelings and the nation stands today as one man to fight the unholy invasion in our sacred territory.

But, with all that; we have still to face one factor amidst us. This has been referred to by Shri Ranga. This has been referred to by Shri U. N. Dhebar and Dr. Govind Das. This disturbing factor is the new international cult of communism. It has also got its tentacles in our country. The Russian paper Pravda has called upon the so-called progressive, meaning communist elements to support the Chinese offer of negotiation. Who is Pravda to dictate these terms? What are the progressive groups that are there? May I ask my friends who believe in this international picture, have they not received a jolt? Have they not yet realised that their sense of communism and their sense of internationalism is incompatible with Indian nationalism and with patriotism to the country? The Communist party and the fellow travellers do not seem to realise that patriotism and love of one's own country are really incompatible with the conception of a foreign land being one's fatherland, and particularly that fatherland which is out to destroy our kith and kin and which has already succeeded in destroying a very large number of our young men at the front. With them, do we shake hands?

The Communist party always proclaims itself to be a party of the poor, and the Jawans are not poor. There is no feeling for the Jawans. They talk in terms of liberation. Whose

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liberation? I am not a slave. Nobody, none in my country is a slave. From whom do I seek liberation? I am already liberated. I am free. I do not want any further liberation. God save me from those liberators. It is in this perspective that we should try to remember and not forget in the future, who are our friends and who are not.

Shri U. N. Dhebar, in his remarks about Shri Ranga, said that we should be very careful in the choice of our words, partciularly in these days. I agree with him. But, I request him to carry his advice to the Prime Minister. He should be equally careful about the choice of his words. It might be very true that Swami Rameshwaranand may not be a very intelligent person. The Prime Minister is an intelligent person, is a very big man, is a great man. But, I would request him not to lose temper about Swami Rameshwaranand. He is a very simple man. He is an honest man. He is a great patriot. I would request that this should not be done again. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Nkrumah, President of Ghana, in writing to Mr. MacMillan, Prime Minister of England, says—Dr. Nkrumah is a person who was very recently visited by our Prime Minister —he says: "What has distressed me is your statement that the British Government would give India every help." Why should this statement of Mr. MacMillan distress Dr. Nkrumah? He is in the Commonwealth. We are in the Commonwealth. Our Prime Minister is in good terms with him and he wants to talk with us as if he is our friend. We feel friendly with him. Help given by one friend to another friend should distress another friend? Is that logic? Is it a thing which is expected from such a man? We must become very cautious about who are our friends. It is a very serious utterance coming from this so-called friend.

Then, there is Khwaja Nazimuddin who comes forward with the threat that we must accept his four conditions: (i) hold a plebiscite in Kashmis, (ii) remove our forces and put Kashmir in charge of United Nations forces, (iii) stop the imaginary persecution of the Mohammedans in India and (iv) stop other imaginary evictions of Muslims from India. Why does this man still go on talking like this? Shri Ranga, with all his wisdom wants to tell us that we must try to remove our differences with Pakistan. With whom can we remove differences? Are there differences? Where are the differences? We are just like a lamb. We have not done anything. But, the wolf says, you are spoiling the water although the water is coming from that side to this side. From this Pakistan, what do we expect? Let us have friendship with those who have extended friendship to us, whose hands are there to shake with us. The *Dawn* of Pakistan reports in its issue of 4th November, 1962 that large-scale shipments of armaments from Russia, Czechoslovakia and other communist powers have been arriving in China. I do not believe the *Dawn*. I never believe in that paper knowing that it writes falsehood so far as India is concerned. We need not believe the *Dawn*. But, what hits me is the bold headlines given to this news which appears to gladden the heart of *Dawn*. We must not forget our relations with Pakistan all along, born of hatred and enmity, call it whichever way you like: always holding out enmity against us always preaching enmity against the Hindus, driving them out and here we are in a majority. I will say that we must always be careful about those who cannot see eye to eye in this matter. Recent history would clearly indicate where we stand *vis-a-vis* Pakistan and its relations with China. We are only thankful to America that with the way it has manoeuvred to keep military stations in Pakistan, Pakistan dare not do any harm.

The question, therefore, for us to consider is who will give us support, moral, diplomatic and material. Our Prime Minister, in the Resolutions, has asked for moral and material support. I said diplomatic support also is necessary in this world. Non-aligned people have already shown us our place and clearly indicated how they stand in relation to us. Russia is apathetic to us and decidedly sympathetic with China. Pakistan has been and is openly hostile. Ghana and Indonesia have given their own indication. The Prime Minister has conveyed to us that he is thankful to President Nasser for what he has done. We on this side and the public in general do not feel the same way about President Nasser. We wanted stronger words from President Nasser in our help. However, if the Prime Minister so feels, let him feel that way. We endorse his views for the present and we will watch things. With all the provocations that we gave to the United Kingdom by our petty differences with it on the question of Goa, Nagaland, SEATO, Katanga, Central America, the Suez etc., it has clearly put all those things in oblivion. Thus, the spontaneous helps rendered by the U.K. and by the United States of America and all other friendly nations including France and Germany are heartening pieces of news.

The resolution of the Prime Minister really expresses the sense of gratitude felt by the whole nation. My amendment merely expresses a further desire of the country that these bonds of friendship be continued. I may read out my amendment at this stage. It is very simple. I do not know whether the Prime Minister will agree to accept it. It is in the following terms:

> "That at the end of the fourth paragraph of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—
>
> 'and believes that the same graceful sympathy and co-operation will continue till the aim of India of driving out the Chinese has been achieved.'."

I do hope that the help that these nations have extended to us would grow in volume and will increase in capacity, and will continue for all such times to come till we have achieved the aim of driving out the invader.

Britain has clearly put all those differences into oblivion, and the spontaneous helps rendered by the United Kingdom and by the U.S.A. and all other friendly nations including France and Germany are heartening pieces of news.

We are in the British Commonwealth, and today we have to accept the wisdom of remaining in the Commonwealth, and that in the United Kingdom a great fellowship of nations has suddenly stirred the United Kingdom to a sense of responsibility for the security and freedom of one of its members.

Our Prime Minister, on the occasion of the reception given to Mr. Makarios, President of Cyprus has asserted that he rules out the possibility of negotiations with the Chinese as long as they are in aggressive occupation. I think I understand him rightly when he says that there shall not be any negotiations till that aim has been achieved. When he says this and means that he shall refuse to negotiate, in other words, it means that the nation shall refuse to negotiate till the Chinese have been put behind the McMahon line in the NEFA and behind the recognised borders in Ladakh also as recognised by law and history.

However great the initial mistakes might have been,—and as I said before, they cannot now be remedied; no useful purpose can be served by me or by anybody else by recapitulating all of them or any of them before the House—yet it will not be safe to

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disregard them or to ignore the lesson which these lapses have taught us.

My party and myself have spared no words on all occasions about the seriousness of the situation; and unequivocal language has already been used by me on several occasions that on this particular issue we can have no truck with the Communist Party or the fellow-travellers. It is good that Shri Krishna Menon has chosen to walk out of the Cabinet, which ought to have been done much earlier. The unpreparedness in which we have been caught has cost us much life and much money, and it has hurt our pride and prestige. We have the whole unhappy episode commencing from the end of July, 1962 and going up to the 4th November, 1962, of rabbit-fashion complacency and idiotic unpreparedness, a very sad commentary on our right to rule ourselves. I am told that we have been making tubs, bath-tubs and coffee percolators in our Defence ordnance factories when we ought to have been improving our mortars and rifles.

The whole nation has arisen with a singleness of purpose to drive out the Chinese; yet, it saddens my heart to tell you that the day before yesterday when I passed by the recruiting office, I found more than two thousand young men awaiting their turn to be examined by the recruiting officer, and some of them were so waiting since 5 A.M. in the morning. Such a callous behaviour, and particularly, at this juncture calls for very strong action against the offending officer or officers concerned, and any Minister who tolerates this or has tolerated it deserves the strongest condemnation in the strongest language from us.

May I make one suggestion here that recruitment must be carried out on a large-scale and trained officers or people chosen from amongst even the Members of Parliament be sent out to the villages, and daily recruitment of not less than 500 should be imposed as a minimum quota for recruitment upon such recruiting officers or persons, and this task must be undertaken in the villages rather than in the cities, to guard against the infiltration of personnel of questionable loyalty?

I say so because I cannot forget what Mr. Kumaramangalam, a communist leader has said, as reported in *The Statesman* of the 5th November, 1962, namely that:

> "The defence production and mobilisation efforts would be hampered if Communists were not included in the various committees formed to organise the country's defence.".

Who is this man to threaten us like this? Are we going to tolerate this threat that comes from Mr. Kumaramangalam? May I, Sir, in all seriousness, ask Government what delays the Government from taking action against persons who make such utterances and publish them to the detriment of the nation's effort and virtually threaten to sabotage the country's efforts to drive out the aggressors.

As one very fond of democratic rule, rather enamoured of democracy of the parliamentary type, I never agreed, and even today do not agree that in peace-times we can have an act like the Preventive Detention Act. But, in this eventuality and in this emergency, I will call upon the Government not to hesitate in doing its duty by the nation without any consideration of personalities.

Finally, I would like to say a few more things before I resume my seat. Decency, dignity and self-respect require that we negotiate only after the barbarians are driven out from the soil, and, therefore, again, I respectfully commend my amendment to the House. My amendment is in the fol-

[illegible]

lowing terms, and each one of us has felt the same thing, namely:

> "and to refuse to negotiate any terms with the aggressor till this end has been achieved.".

So, I commend this amendment for the acceptance of the House.

The Assam Rifles and the Central Reserve Police are included in the Armed Forces of the Union, as defined in the Constitution of India. The present strength of the Central Reserve Police is likely to give a whole division to the Army. I had thought of conveying my ideas to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was expected at Neemuch on the 31st of last month, but he could not come, and, therefore, I have not met him. I had intended then to convey to him my whole project. However, I shall take the opportunity of meeting him and conveying to him more and better information about the Central Reserve Police.

We have not yet taken up the issue before us in all seriousness, and the full gravity of the situation has not dawned upon us. Let us give up all thoughts of the calamity suddenly coming to an end by the benevolent Mr. Chou En-lai offering to cry a halt at the places to which he has already advanced. This miracle is not desirable even if it happens, and the nation must be prepared for a long-drawn-out war. The civil defences must be immediately organised. The striking distance to Chandigarh and Delhi from Chusul must be visualised. The unpredictability of the Chinese mind must be digested, the enmity of Pakistan must not be forgotten, and the distance from which we are likely to get our help must be kept in view, and the nation's machinery be geared accordingly.

Let me repeat that I have purposely refrained from enumerating the various blunders committed by Government, and I do not want to dwell upon them. Let us now forget our differences, and in doing so, let us not forget to thank those friends who have rushed to our help in our hour of need. We express our deep sense of gratitude and our thanks for this act of kindness. Let us not also forget our *jawans* who have laid down their lives.

In conclusion, I would say one last sentence. On behalf of my party, I assure the Government that every effort which the Government wants my party to put in for the successful termination of the hostilities against China will be made by my party jointly and severally by each one of the Members, and it will not consider any effort too great to secure the victory of our nation against the dark forces of invasion from China.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we have met today as representatives of a nation in arms. Inevitably, understandably, every right-thinking Indian has been deeply moved by China's cynical and wanton aggression on India. And yet, however strong the urge may be in each one of us to speak with indignation or even with anger, we have to try and remember our capacity in this House and we have to try, therefore, to speak with restraint and a sense of responsibility.

As speaker after speaker has emphasised, we are facing an enemy that is not only unprincipled but, we have also to remember, tough and resourceful, an enemy that has been hardened in war, an enemy that is ruthless and barbarous in that ruthlessness. The Prime Minister has rightly underlined that this is going to be a protracted war when our stamina and our character as a nation, and indeed our stamina and character as individuals, will be put to the uttermost test. I agree with the Prime Minister that however ghastly the con-

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sequences of this war may be—and the consequences of any war must be ghastly—in the final analysis history may record that it was in a way a good thing that India went through the tempering furnace of the ordeal of war. It is axiomatic—it has been expressed by every section of the House—that we must subordinate everything to the supreme end of throwing out the Chinese aggressors.

In this time of national crisis. I have no doubt that we will forget party considerations or party advantage. I have no doubt that we will forget the many parochial, narrow issues which concerned us till yesterday. Speaking as an Independent, may I say this that I have no doubt that in this critical challenging juncture, the Prime Minister not as Prime Minister but as Jawaharlal Nehru represents the rallying point of our national life—I have no doubt about that whatsoever. The Prime Minister, if we say anything that may seem critical, must remember that we say it subject to this assurance that we regard him as the lodestone of our national leadership.

He has asked us not to indulge in *post mortems*. I have given the matter deep anxious thought. In the past, sometimes when the Prime Minister has castigated us, when he has used instead of reasoned argument, a barrage of invective, I have accepted it. But today I feel that we also owe a responsibility through this House to the country and if whatever the crisis we tend to surrender our judgement, if we tend to accept meekly what has been proven to be mistakes of policy followed, mistakes which have cost us dearly and which could be avoided, we will be betraying our trust and then the very reason for our being here will no longer exist.

I told you, so I do not want to say this to the Prime Miinster. But many years ago,—I think it was in 1950—I warned in this House that as soon as the Chinese wolf was ready, it would unhesitatingly bury its fangs and its claws in the throat and body of India. Unfortunately, at that time or shortly after—I say this because I believe the Prime Minister is big enough to acknowledge his mistakes and to profit by them—we saw a rather egregious exercise in an illusion, the ecstacies of *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai*. When people like myself warned about the inevitability of a Chinese attack on this country, we were met with an ill-concealed sneer. We were told implied at least, if not expressly, that we were nothing but ignorant war-mongers. As recently as August this year, I made a speech which some of my friends have said was not only prophetic but tragically prophetic. I said then that we were facing the threat of communism. I join issue with the Prime Minister here. I say that is the threat which inheres in communism. I say that the threat inheres in the Leninist theory of the inevitability of war, that was is the necessary instrument for securing a communist revolution. The Prime Minister does not seem to agree with it.

I said in 1950 and I repeated it in August this year, that it is part of a premeditated plan of communist expansionism to 'liberate' South and South-East Asia with India as the principal prize and objective. I said that in 1950 and I said it again in 1962. I pointed out, despite what some persons have said about Ladakh that it was inhospitable, that a blade of grass could not grow there, that the Chinese are not morons. They are anything but morons; they went to Ladakh not because it is inhospitable, not because it is destitute without even a blade of grass, but they went there in order to be able to control some of the principal passes into India.

I said something which has proved even more tragically prophetic. I referred to NEFA along with Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. I said that it is the most vulnerable of our frontiers. I referred to it—and I reproduce my words—as the soft under-belly of India. I said that if the Chinese moved—and I expected them to move —they would move against the soft under-belly of India, because that would secure them bridgeheads into India, bridgeheads through which they could subvert or infiltrate into India or push forward with their military expansionism. To that the Prime Minister replied—I resented it at that time but I say it without resentment now—accusing me of being neurotic. He said that I was suffering from nerves. He said that I was conjuring up bogeys of heads rolling in NEFA. Today what has happened? The heads, and indeed, the bodies, of our jawans are rolling. But let that go.

I posed several other issues. I said that the only menace we face—here I join issue with my hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi—is the menace from China. I do not consider Pakistan a menace, not the menac that China is and will continue to be. I posed certain issues. I said historically and culturally we are close—though today we are estranged with Pakistan—so there must be somehow a *detente* with Pakistan. We must come to an agreement with Nepal. We must establish an emigre government with the Dalai Lama at its head because— immediately it will give heart to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. But I got no reply. All that I got was a barrage of invective. And I say this today. So far as our foreign policy is concerned, I have no quarrel with it. The Prime Minister has accused me of impliedly at least advocating a policy of alignment. I have not done it. I do not quarrel with the expression "non-alignment", and, as a matter of fact, I believe that countries that are mature in diplomacy do not bother about giving their policies any specific designations, but to countries that are comparatively young—and we are a young country in many ways; we are still building our traditions of diplomacy—words and designations have a certain fascination. Non-alignment, I am prepared to concede, may express the spirit, if you like, the etho of India and Asia and even of Africa. I have no quarrel with the expression "non-alignment", but I say this that even if your policy was conceived in Heaven and evolved on earth, whatever name you give it, it must stand up, if it is to be a worthwhile policy, to the supreme test of ensuring the security of the country.

16 hrs.

And I say this too. It is not non-alignment that I have quarrelled with; it is the way that we have oriented it. The orientation has been wrong. And I say this with a great deal of respect. I know today the Prime Minister must be a deeply unhappy man, but I say with great respect that non-alignment, under the orientation we have given it, has proved, under the impact of war, to be an illusion, and I say it advisedly, an illusion, if I may mix my metaphors, which has been dissipated by the first gust of the breath of war.

I ask if I may what tests are orientation of non-alignment? I am not questioning non-alignment. What are the fruits that it has borne under the first impact of the grim reality of war? We see it around us. Pakistan, our immediate neighbour, is hostile, Nepal unfriendly, Ceylon and Burma indifferent, and the Afro-Asian countries, which we flattered ourselves were following our fine example, have also, in their own peculiar way, subscribed to non-alignment, they have given their own orientation. I do not want in any way to detract from what the Prime Minister has said about President Nasser—he is undoubtedly helping us. He said he did not want to commit himself with regard to stigmatising China as an aggressor because—perhaps he is right—he wanted to play an effective role as some kind of mediator. Dr. Nkrumah interprets non-alignment in his own way and is distress because the aid

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we so desperately needed was sent to us by a fellow-member of the Commonwealth. Indeed, the only country in Asia or Suoth East Asia that has unequivocally condemned China has been Malaya. Tenku Abdul Rahman, while he condemned China, has underlined a certain lesson for us, if you like he has pointed out that our orientation was wrong, that we were living in a world of illusion. I have got his exact words here as reported by the press:

> "We knew what was going to happen when China took Tibet. They had their eyes on India, and wanted to get nearer to the Indian borders."

Then he goes on:

> "The attack on India did not surprise us."

He is the only person who has unequivocally condemned China's aggression. They knew the Chinese motives in taking over Tibet. This complete surprise with which this attack has taken us would appear to show that we never at any time were aware of the palpable motives of China which were obviously clear even to a person like Tenku Abdul Rahman. He says the attack on India did not surprise them. We alone seem to have been surprised by the motives of the Chinese in taking over Tibet; we alone seem to have been surprised by their attack.

Then Tenku thought it fit. while supporting us, to remined us of our shame. This is what he said:

> "Twice Malaya raised the Tibetan question in the United Nations Organisation and twice India refused to support them."

And he said further that this year they wanted again to raise the Tibetan question, but they did not raise it because they were afraid that no one, including India, would second it.

I say this that, as in the lives of individuals, so in the lives of nations, sometimes, not always, our sins overtake us. And I say this with a great deal of respect that our double sin, our sin in the acquiescence of the rape of Tibet, and our sin against ourselves, because in acquiescing in the rape of Tibet, and our sin against ourselves, because in acquiescing in the rape of Tibet we gave, handed over to the Chinese a natural base—without that natural base this invasion of India could not have been even remotely possible—has overtaken us, and we are paying today for that double sin.

I do not wish to question non-alignment. It is the only policy which perhaps would be acceptable to the spirit of India and to the spirit of Asia, but what I quarrel with is the orientation we have given it; and what I quarrel with even more is the orientation that we continue to give it. For the last twelve years we have repeately and repeatedly given hostages to a proven, faithless, treacherous enemy, and we are prepared even today—and that is what I am afraid of because of this peculiar orientation that we have given to non-alignment—to give hostages to Chinese good faith. I just do not understand it. I join issue in my humble way with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister or the Government has said that if the Chinese go back to the line they held before the 8th September—the difference between President Nasser and ourselves is slight: he has said on the 8th September; just before that they took a little area in NEFA—we are prepared to negotiate. That is precisely what we have said. The whole time we keep advertising to the Chinese that we will endorse the fruits of their aggression. Our original policy was that we would not attempt to negotiate until they went back to the 1956 line. In the last debate there was consternation in the House, which the Prime Minister ridiculed,—he said he never meant it—because we felt he said that even if they went back to the 1959 line we would be prepared to negotiate. Today, we are prepared if they go back to the line before 8th September. What does it mean in effect? It means that we are prepared to endorse the fruits of blatant Chinese aggression. If they go back to the line of 8th September, it means that they do not go back one inch from the 16,000 square miles of territory they have taken in Ladakh, because they had taken over not only 14,000 square miles but before the 8th September another 1,800 square miles, totalling almost 16,000 square miles of our territory. We should never say to the Chinese, with all their duplicity, with all their determination to aggress and to expand, that we will negotiate, that we will endorse the fruits of their aggression if they go back to the 8th September line, and that they may keep 16,000 square miles of our territory. We cannot negotiate or attempt to negotiate with them on those terms, and unless the Chinese know it, they will want to negotiate on those terms because they will be terms entirely in their favour.

And I say this. Again there is this orientation of non-alignment which refuses to face facts, which refuses to put on them the obvious interpretation. Today we refuse to face facts about Russia. I know that we should not, we must not, do anything gratuitously to antoganise Russia, but in the final analysis what kind of interpretation or conclusion can we draw from the facts? And what are the facts? Russia has a military pact with China. Since 1959 Russia has affirmed the Chinese maps showing Bhutan and Sikkim as independent. Since 1959 Russia's greatest reaction has been to stigmatise the MacMahon Line as a rotten line drawn by British imperialism. We do not want to antagonise Russia. Let us hope at least they will retain some semblance of neutrality but as I said last time, in the final crisis between us and the Chinese, the Russians must, because the Chinese are their greatest and only major ally in terms of world communism, pull the carpet from under us. I do not say about the MIG deal although I could have. I was opposed to it not because the MIGs are not much good. My information is that this particular MIG has been tried out by nobody. The Chinese have a different kind of MIG—MIG 15 and 19; and we were going to have 21. Nobody has used it; that was my information. But I was pleading that the Russians in times of crisis would pull the carpet from under us. I want to know this much. What has happened to the 16 or so MIGs that we were going to get and which had created so much resentment against us in the democratic world. I want to know what has happened to the AN-12s which were greatly advertised. Fortunately we did not buy many of them. I am told by knowledgeable people that they are ineffective as transport planes because they have very little capacity. My information as a layman is that most of the AN-12s—fortunately we had very few of them—have been grounded because the Russians would not give us the spare parts. Let us by all means cultivate the Russians. But let us also remember that the Chinese who have been slaughtering our troops have been largely equipped with Russian modern arms. Let us remember this that in any final accounting between India and China I have no doubt that the final accounting must come sooner or later. Russia is bound, if it can, to pull the carpet from under us. Let us also remember this, with a great deal of gratitude to those countries whom this particular orientation sought to estrange. I refer to the non-alignment. We were accused in the UN that we were non-aligned only in name because of our performance in the UN and we had a definite pro-communist orientation. What was our voting record? Rather shameful with regard to the massacres in Hungary and with regard to the rape of Tibet, where our own interest was concerned. Did they not show that our non-alignment had a pro-communist orientation? Of course, it did; there was no other explanation for it. That is what I am quarrelling with. There has been this pro-communist orientation to our own mortal danger. I believe this too, that the compulsion of

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events will correct this wrong orientation. Fortunately, we had not so estranged the democracies that they have rushed, as the Prime Minister said, aid without strings, today. Who knows with this sort of decimation that we suffered in NEFA, there might have been a debacle but for this aid that has been rushed to us without strings. It is true to say this that the democracies have rushed to our aid because of India, not only because of our strategic and vital position of importance but because we are a democracy because they realise that in the final analysis we are the bastion of democracy in Asia and if this final bastion disappears democracy not only in Asia but perhaps in the world will disappear.

Sir, I will finish in five minutes. I had given an amendment asking that we concentrate on mobilising the nation for a total war against the Chinese immediately with massive aid from the democracies. I have done this advisedly. The Prime Minister may not agree with me but at least to this extent he did agree with me that total war in one sense means the total mobilisation of all our manpower, our civilians, our workers in the fields as much as our soldiers who are fighting. That is what I meant.

In another way, I have underlined this. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, there has been this amazing upsurge of national fervour from every section of the people. That will not be enough. It will have to be canalised; it will have to be forged into the ultimate and the decisive instrument of winning this war. And our people will have to be taught. Fervour is one thing, but they have to be taught. We have not suffered a protracted war. None of us knows the horrors of it. But our people will have to learn to endure and to suffer. I say this also with great respect. Our leaders will have to develop a total war mentality. I can understand almost the sort of personal mental and almost spirtual crisis for Jawaharlal Nehru. I saw it when Dhebarji spoke. The whole approach is opposed to the necessary war approach It is a contrary condition—a condition of peace and non-violence. But yet today we are called upon to meet a nation led by whom? I say this with a sense of responsibility. It is led by thugs and bandits hardened to war and led by Mao Tse-tung with his supreme dictum that politics comes out of the barrel of a gun. That is the leadership that we are facing, and our leadership if we are to be mobilised for a total war must be able to answer Mao Tse-tung with his own dictum that politics comes out of the barrel of a gun.

What I say is this: we dare not show any softness or indecision at this time. The people have been so moved that they would not accept it. I believe that the people will not accept any negotiations with the Chinese and because it will come as an anti-climax, there will be such a tremendous revulsion of feeling that whoever may be here will sweep away this House, the people will not accept this because they have been deeply moved; they will not accept any semblance of negotiations with the Chinese until the Chinese go back to their 1956 line. That is what I believe the people would want and want us to do.

What I say is this; I cannot understand any alternative to a total war. My hon. friend Dhebarji said we will fight a limited war. That is the whole issue. This is the inhibition that we find in the wrong orientation of non-alignment. Non-alignment, oriented and interpreted in this way, means vitiating the national spirit for war. It is not a limited war. We cannot fight a limited war. I know the Prime Minister does not agree with me in this respect. If in spring we are to mount an offensive, what should we do? We are not fighting an ordinary foe. The Americans got tired of killing the Chinese; fortunately, they had a navy to vacate them. We are fighting one of the toughest and most hardened, battle-hardened people in the world. As I said, they have been led by thugs and bandits who have been able to condition them to all the brutality of war. The nation today unfortunately has unreturned a contrary way—our whole heritage, if you like, has been of peace and non-violence. The nation has now to go through a process of brutalising. War is a process of brutalising. The nation has unfortunately to be brutalised if it is to be mobilised for a total war. People like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru have unfortunately to undergo a certain brutalising if they are able to meet the leadership that Mao Tse-tung has given.

How can we have a limited war? Assuming that we inflict some reverses on the Chinese in the NEFA and Ladakh areas, do you think that the Chinese will stay quiet? They will commit their air force, and it is common knowledge because they spend four times more than we do on defence, their air force is at least above ten times larger than ours. What can we do? We could not do very much. And we cannot wait. And that is the trouble. We keep waiting for the Chinese to move. Today, we take the offensive. I am not preaching hysterical war-mongering. As I said, you must prepare our people for a total war.

This aid that has come, thank God, and has stopped and stabilised the line. But it is only a trickle of what we need. What we need need is massive aid; we need immediate aid. Here again, I say the oreintation that we have given to non-alignment should not come in the way. We must not say to the allies, those who are helping us, that we will pay, because we cannot pay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall finish in one minute. We cannot pay. Why should we pay? They would not want us to pay; because in the final analysis, we are not fighting a battle; we are fighting a war. We are not fighting a war only on behalf of India. We are fighting a war of democracy, for world democracy. We are fighting it here. I say this: Let us say to the democracies, we are fighting a world war on behalf of democracy—we are not only fighting India's war. I am quite certain that we should say to them, we want not only the aid you are giving us, but massive, immediate aid. I do not know whether the Prime Minister would be prepared to say to them the words of a great democratic war-time leader; "Give us the tools and we will do the job."

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have assembled here today under the grim shadow of naked aggression by communist China, who had at one time pretended friendship, though later we found to our cost that they stabbed us more than once in the back, before this final ruthless aggression in the NEFA area. There are some persons who say that China being a socialist country—they use the word "socialist' China cannot be imperialist. But the word socialism is traduced by such persons. It is true that a socialist country could not be expansionist, but China is a communist country and not a socialist country which its very nature must be democratic. In spite of knowing about Chinese designs, having seen what had happened in Ladakh, it is true we were unprepared for what has recently taken place in NEFA, because for some reason believed that they wanted only the Ladakh area, we did not yet fully believe that she would go in for naked aggression and enter into our territory in this manner. The harrowing struggle of those jawans without adequate arms who fought at the beginning at Dhola will go down in golden letters in the annals of Indian history; for, it could be said about them: "someone has blundered." It was not for them to reason why. It was for them only to "do and die" and that they did. The finest jawans fought

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and died at the outposts because they were not only out-numbered but did not possess modern arms.

Today the position has changed in the NEFA area. Our jawans have the wherewithal with which, in spite of the tough enemy about whom Shri Frank Anthony was talking, they are able to check their advance. I hope the time will come, at least after the winter season is over, when we shall send them back from our territories. There were, of course, certain mistakes and blunders at the outset. I do not think our Prime Minister said there were not. He only said that the mistakes were exaggerated. This is hardly the time for *post mortems*. At a time when we have to mobilise for a total war in the country, should we deviate our energies now into *post mortems?* I think I have to say this, because the Jana Sangh leader spoke about our former Defence Minister. The former Defence Minister has resigned, according to parliamentary convention, because the Defence Minister must take the blame for whatever has happened. I do not think it is a wise thing or good thing now to go into the past in this manner when the Defence Minister has resigned himself. It is not true to say that he sent in his resignation only now, because as the Prime Minister has told us, the resignation came earlier and was accepted later. After that, I do not think there is any question of trying to blame people or to find any more scapegoats.

Freedom's battle, as the Prime Minister said, is fought not only on the battle front, but also in the rear. It is a heartening thing that there is this splendid response from the people of India. It has been something wonderful. Overnight we have achieved that national integration which all the meetings and all the resolutions could not bring about. There is no doubt about it. I come from West Bengal. There I have watched long queues of people who have come to give their blood for the jawans, their gold for the jawans. They stand in long queues struggling to reach the Chief Minister, as the people here have done to reach the Prime Minister and the people all over the States of India have done. Everyone is asking, what can I do to help. Everyone is ready to do anything. It is for us to utilise this offer in the best manner possible. I know that the Government has been applying its mind as to how best to utilise the offer of all the people of this land. The enemy may have superiority in numbers and arms, but I am sure when the total mobilisation of this country takes place, when the home guards are there—every day we find boys and girls coming up to become home guards—we will be able to win. In any way and every way everyone wants to help, and it is for us to utilise that help in the best manner possible.

Shri Dhebar said something which I should like to endorse. I think it is time that demonstrably we should cut down our expenditure. I entirely agree with the Prime Minister that it is wrong for some people to say that we should give up our Plans. We should not give up our Plans. We should try to keep them to the extent possible. These Plans themselves will help our war effort. But, at the same time, there are lots of expenditure which we cant cut down and which could be a demonstration to the country that it is not only the people but the Government also is trying to cut down wasteful expenditure. Everyone in this country, from the highest to the lowest is trying to save and is avoiding wasteful expenditure. I think the National Development Council has probably considered this question. It is very important that wasteful expenditure in administrative departments is checked. It is being checked, we are told, but it has not been checked and reduced to gear it to a war effort. During this time we must see that all wasteful expenditure in Government is avoided. It is no use going round every home and telling the people that they must save and they should not waste money in any way. The Government must see that it is done here in Delhi. If they see that it is done here in Delhi, throughout the country there will be enthusiasm to save and not go in for any wasteful expenditure. In that way we will be able to accomplish what we want.

As I said, public response is a very great thing. A magnificent offer has been put forward without being canalised properly. Once it is canalised, I am sure the response will be very great and we shall be able to get the Chinese vacated from our territory.

There are one or two things which I would like to mention. I come from a State which is a border State. Kalimpong is in our State. Darjeeling District is in our State. I want to tell this House—the Prime Minister probably knows it already—that in the District of Darjeeling all types of anti-Indian propaganda is still going on. I am glad this Emergency Ordinance has come and it will soon become law. We must utilise it in such a way that we can stop this anti-Indian propaganda in war time for it is treachery. That leads me to the question of Communists. Shri Mukerjee has spoken on the subject. I do not doubt the sincerity of what he says, or what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty says in regard to their support in the defence of India. But I am sure they will understand when I say, as they and I both come from West Bengal, something about the West Bengal Communists. How many of them are behind them? How many of them believe in what they believe or in the resolution that has been passed by the Communist Party? It is in West Bengal which is a border State, it is in Kalimpong where such activities take place in Assam also. It is not only by Communists. It would be wrong to say that. There are others. There are traitors in this land. We should deal with these traitors properly. I do not believe in witch-hunting. I do not say that the members of the Communist Party as such are all to be blamed. That woud be wrong. It is a party which has itself come forward with a resolution saying unreservedly that it is behind the war effort. If anybody says that all these people are bad, they are traitors and they are doing something wrong, then he is wrong. All of them are not traitors. There are traitors amongst them. Those who go in for blackmarketing, for profiteering, at such a time, they are also traitors. Let all of us who are here and the people behind us say that we will fight war-profiteering with all our resources. It is true that we have passed some Ordinances, but Ordinances and laws cannot always be implemented unless the citizens are behind them. Every citizen should refuse to pay for a commodity at war-profiteering prices; every citizen should refuse to take things from the black-market. If we are prepared to give that evidence against offenders as in England, in India also, the citizens would be able to effectively help in implementing this Ordinance and this law in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Then I want to say a word about our propaganda. I feel that it is absolutely a failure. I do not think there is anybody who will support our present propaganda, whether it is external publicity or the All India Radio. It is one of the tragedies that we have to face that when the Peking Radio ably present their side of the case and their lying propaganda, the All India Radio does nothing to nefute them adequately before its listeners. How is it that the All India Radio has no facts to place before the country? What about the report of the Officers' Committee? Can it not counter the arguments of Peking? How is it that so many South East Asian countries were taken in by the propaganda of

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

China? It may be that China is telling blatant lies, but should we not counter them? We cannot take the attitude that everybody in the world knows all about it.

Everybody tunes the All India Radio to get news about the frontier, about our jawans. I do not say there is news every day but surely our people want to know how our jawans are fighting to defend our mother land. Is it the time to tell only about the fact that people are coming forward, Ministers and their wives and prominent personalities are giving their gold, jewels and ornaments? It is a very good thing and those people are setting a very good example. But that does not mean that we should hear so much about that in the radio. Should we not like to hear how our jawans are fighting ably to repulse the attacks of the invaders? Is it not one of the ways to mobilise the sympathies of the people for the war effort? Why is it that so many ministers and others are allowed to speak and their speeches are recorded in a national emergency like this when only the speeches of the leader should be given on the defence effort? Why should we hear every other person speaking on the radio? And yet we do not get any real news. We have to switch on Radio Australia at quarter to eleven at night to get the true facts summarised. Here I am not exaggerating things. Many people seem to hold the same view.

So far as external publicity is concerned, I wonder whether it exists at all. Is it meant only to send circulars to embassies of other countries? Is it not necessary for us to tell the people of those countries also what is happening? Even in China the people may not perhaps be behind the expansionist policy of that country. But they hear only what the Peking Radio tells them. Can they ever hear our viewpoint? No, because we are jammed by China; even in India perhaps that takes place.

So, it is very necessary to take some effective steps in this matter and take them soon. We have to see that the All India Radio competes with the radios of other countries in giving correct news in time which is essential in a time of war. Perhaps it would be a good idea—I do not know how far it would be feasible—if we ask some of our jawans to come and speak over the Radio because this would be interesting in arousing the people's effort in the rear. There are hundred and one other ways in which we can mobilise support of the people for the war effort over the radio.

Then I come to another point which is more or less similar. Rosy pictures are painted in this country about the progress made by China. Though China is facing a famine today, there the still people in this country who feel that they have gone ahead of us. So, it is time that we through our radio and other means of propaganda tell the people what the truth is. The people must know the true position so that they can be proud of this country. Instead of giving them long lectures you can tell them in a few simple words what is happening there. As I said before exaggeration of blunders do not help at all. There are lots of blunders that have been committed about which I do not speak in detail but what is required is to see that they do not happen again.

I want to say about the Jana Sangh leader whose speech I heard that I do feel that at a time like this he has not come to a proper realisation yet of the fact that it is the entire people who are behind the war. It is no use saying in words and giving lip service by saying that the total mobilisation of the people must be behind it. You must believe in it and that belief must be found in your words when you are speaking

Then I come to the question of non-alignment which Shri Frank Anthony also spoke about. It is quite true that non-alignment might be used in many ways, but there is no doubt that this country stands for non-alignment and even in our danger we do not give up our principles. We are extremely grateful to every country, the USA. the UK. Canada, France and any other country that has come to our rescue, but nevertheless they have recognised, which surely our own people should recognise, that we are a non-aligned country and they have given us help in spite of that.

About negotiations Shri Frank Anthony has stated that the hon. Prime Minister has said that negotiations can take place if the Chinese go back to the line before the 8th September 1962 but the Chinese invasion has come before and that by saying this we are giving up the land that they had invaded and taken in Ladakh before. But that is not what the hon. Prime Minister said. He merely says that he wants to create an atmosphere to remove the present tension to be able to negotiate. This does not mean that he will negotiate giving away the honour and the integrity of this country. I do not think that it was a fair remark to make about the hon. Prime Minister. It may be that mistakes have been made and blunder after blunder has been committed. But today we are trying to get over those blunders; we are trying to go ahead in a proper manner. The hon. Prime Minister is the only leader in this country behind whom the people will rally. Let everyone who speaks realise that it is not the hon. Prime Minister but Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whom every body in this country from the highest to the lowest supports. The educated and the uneducated. the man in the cities, in the suburbs and in the remotest villages support him and will support the war effort behind Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the face of the danger we must try to be as calm as possible. We must not get panicky. We will yet face many trials and tribulations. Maybe, we shall have more reverses in NEFA. We do not know what the future holds for us, but whatever it holds, ultimately we shall win through for our cause is a just one. We are all behind that cause and no matter what happens to the last man and to the last woman, we are behind this effort through which we shall get the aggression on our border vacated from our land through which the honour of our motherland will be vindicated.

With these words I support the Resolutions.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must join with all the hon. friends here who have not only realised the gravity of the situation but have also given ample and abundant expression to the grave crisis that the country has been overtaken with. We have had the invasion from China on a massive scale which has shaken the whole of the country. India has not been unaccustomed to these invasionss in the past. There have been these invasions for many centuries in the past but then at no period of our history has the entire country been shaken to its very foundations as it has been because of this invasion. The consequent upsurge is a matter which is not only a special feature of this invasion of China but is a most heartening feature, one which augurs well for the future of our country.

The response has been referred by the hon. Prime Minister. It has been such as has never been witnessed in this country. More has been achieved by way of national and emotional integration by this invasion than has been achieved all these years before and after freedom. Therefore, it might be that we have something of

[Shri **Dasappa**]

good in what apparently is an obvious evil. Shakespeare has said:

> "There is some soul of goodness in things evil would men observingly distil it out."

I think, after freedom, there was a certain amount of softness developing, I do not say in which section of the people, but in certain noticeable quarters. Today, it has been given a rude and a very desirable shock. Let us hope that we will make use of this occasion to rebuild this nation into a strong and solid one with which it will be difficult for any power to meddle.

It is possible that the whole policy of the Government, as indeed of Parliament and the people, was not modulated correctly, because during the years of our freedom struggle, we had a great leader who gave us a new technique of struggle, a technique which met with wonderful success with our adversary, the Britishers. I doubt very much whether, if we had attempted the same technique against people like China or any of those countries of the same persuasion, that technique would have succeeded. Conditioned, trained, built up as we were under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the technique of Non-violence, we had no other go but to follow the same technique in our external policy also. Therefore, now that this mishap has happened, when we are faced with this grave aggression and danger, let us not try to probe into the past and feel that some of us were wiser than the Government. That, I do not think is a thing which pays anybody. It is an ill-wind that blows.

This has been a naked, premediated aggression. I do not think anybody would have expected at that moment when the two nations subscribed to the principles of Panch Sheel China would resort to betrayal of our very friendly relationship and our contribution to their cause in the U.N.O.

The reversion to the law of the jungle makes as strongly reminiscent of what we have seen in the history of the Chinese own mediaeval depradations. It is true that the civilised nations then fell a victim to the Chinese hordes, and the barbarians were able to sweep everything across Eastern Europe and went far west. But, happily, the times have changed. Today, we find a solid and united nation facing them, for one thing, and for another, we are accustomed to these initial setbacks, as the previous wars have shown, and what is more, we have had the great support and assistance of other powerful nations on whose help I think we can rely upon not only to resist the onslaughts of the Chinese but also to beat them back. This is a war where it is not merely the hordes that count, but it is the determination and firm decision of a people which counts. So, it is difficult for the Chinese to ever think of trying to beat India down and secure a victory against us. That is another point which is a very heartening and hopeful thing.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, in an otherwise very useful contribution to the debate—I must say that I like the attitude and approach of Shri H. N. Mukerjee—somehow omitted a certain aspect, which I wish he had referred to. Welcoming as he did the resolution and assuring wholehearted co-operation with Government, my hon. friend made no reference to the assistance that we could secure from abroad. I am sure that he realises, as much as any Member on the floor of this House, that today, situated as we are, India cannot face Chinese aggression all by itself without foreign help. I ould have been very grateful to him if he had said a word about it, as to what he thinks of the foreign assistance that we are having, and from what quarters we can expect such assistance. I am glad that he has said unequivocally and categorically that he stands by the resolution.

The resolution makes special mention of the assistance that we are having from other foreign countries, and we have expressed our gratefulness and our thankfulness to those countries. I take it that when he says that he is wholeheartedly behind the resolution, he equally welcomes the foreign aid that we are receiving from the USA, the UK and other Commonwelath countries and others. If he thinks that that is a position which is a correct position with which he has no quarrel, I ask, would it be too much for him to bring to bear such influence as he has got—he has got beautiful expression, his ideas are very good—in certain quarters to see that similar aid flows into our country from his own other comrades and brothers abroad.

Let it be narrowed down to one thing, namely that it is a quarrel or a dispute or a fight between China and India, not between Communists and India. Since he agrees to this resolution *in toto*, does he not think that it should not be the policy of communists in countries other than China, and to support China, espepecially when as my hon. friend himself has said, that it is a wrong thing on the part of China to have committed aggression on India? I leave it to him to do what is best in the circumstances.

Shri Ranga referred to the question of non-alignment. I have already said at the beginning of my speech that under the conditions which prevail our policy has stood well. It is rather strange that Shri Ranga should now be thinking that that policy needs a certain change or orientation. I believe in years past he had not taken such a stand. But I suppose now his newer associations have made him change his mind. But the point is that even the nations which are giving us assistance do not want India to change her policy of non-alignment in the least. That is what I would like to point out to Shri Ranga. That being so, I do not know why Shri Ranga is thinking of the need for a change in our foreign policy.

Shri Ranga: Because that time has come for it.

Shri Dasappa: He does not seem to understand the implications of such a change. I believe the repercussions will be tremendous, if ever we try to change our policy at this stage.

I must also pay my meed of tribute to the jawans for their magnificent job they have done and pay my homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lines.

If on the debit side there was unpreparedness on our part and our having trusted the enemy too much, on the credit side we have this magnificent response and a leader in whom the whole country has the fullest confidence. What is more, we have a righteous cause. I hope the House will apprerìate this point.

My hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, was saying that we should have taken up a more aggressive attitude much earlier. But today I think because of our attitude, we have virtually secured a moral victory. I do not think we need be afraid of the future. We have experienced Generals who have seen more than one war. If we harness their services, we will be able to beat the enemy back without our getting men from abroad.

In conclusion, I would only stress that we must bring home to the nation as a whole a feeling of austerity. We know how the UK faced a similar situation and how they denied themselves during and even sometime after the war so many things.

Shrimati Renaka Ray spoke about the considerable lack of publicity both her and abroad. I agree with that. I think we have got to increase the

[Shri Dasappa]

tempo of publicity. Here I may also make an appeal to the Press. We very much depend upon them for support in such a grave crisis. I hope the Press will help in this critical situation. We have got so many things to do like training men and so on; there is a lot to do by way of mobilising all the various forces within the country for this effort.

In the end I assure the hon. Prime Minister that the whole country is behind him in this grave crisis. We will see to it that in this crisis there is no question of any sacrifice lacking in this country, and that it rules to a man to win the victory.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Let me associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Prime Minister and other speakers in the House regarding our deep sense of gratitude to the jawans who have put up a glorious fight for the motherland. They were fighting in a very difficult situation, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-equipped, but they did really do a wonderful job, and we are really proud of them. But in this hour of need when the whole nation is being geared up to an all-out fight, let us not forget that there are enemies in the country both supposedly to the left and to the right, especially enemies to the country who are very reactionary, who want to take us back to the camp of capitalist reaction. Let us not forget that we have declared our objective as a socialist goal. We must stick to it even in this dire hour of necessity.

At the same time, we should not forget that we have made lapses, that there have been certain mistakes committed, as admitted by the Prime Minister and others, both by the General Staff and the Ministries. But I do not understand this Menon-baiting. Menon was only a tool of this Parliament and the Prime Minister and the Ministry. I do not understand why he is being singled out as a scapegoat. We all believe in having friendly relations with the rest of the world.

Shri Gahmari (Ghazipur): The less talk about Menon the better.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Anyhow, he has gone. I am not sorry about it, though he is the only Member from Kerala in the Cabinet.

Shri Gahmari: It is a question of India.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: But we must understand that this is not the time for recrimination. We have all made mistakes. We must try to take all people who really want to be friendly and join us in national defence. The Communist Party have after deliberations come to a decision. I have not been a friend of the Communists. I have fought them in 1942 when they went against nationalism. In 1959 when they were ruling in Kerala, it was my friends who shed the first blood against the Communists, it was my friends whom they shot down. But I say they are people with initiative and enegry, and if they honestly desire to help us in the war effort, it is to the good of the country to allow them to do so.

Those who are our enemies mus be put down at any cost, whether the are Communists or pretend to b Congressmen. The country must b prepared for an all-out fight, in whic the workers of India have really rallied round the Government and the Prime Minister and our war effort. All trade union leaders including the INTUC, AITUC, HMS and the UTU —I am sorry Shri Dhebar did n know about it—have signed a tru not to go on strike or create any disturbances during the war period.

Shri Dhebar: I knew about it, that is not sufficient.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On the other side there are profiteers, employers who want to victimise the workers. Government must come forward to see they are protected, that the prices are stabilised. The real wages of the workers have come down very much, and if they go down still further, what will they do? So, it is the holy duty of the Government, I would say, to protect the workers who have rallied round the Government.

Finally, I would only make a request. Many of us are very good shouters at least in our own languages, though not in Hindi or English. We want to be allowed to help in the recruitment. Secondly, many of us who have got some health still remaining—we have lost much of it in the national struggle—can go to the front in batches to encourage our jawans and see what they are ailing from or what is deficient there, whether the country can do anything more to them. We will certainly report to this House and to the National Defence Council as to what the real facts are. We can also by this gesture show the jawans that Members of Parliament which is supposed to be ruling the country are not afraid of bombs or facing bullets. I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to consider ways and means of utilising Parliament and those people who stand for solidarity of India and for the ence of India so that it can be a operative and co-ordinated effort.

hrs.

inally, it is wrong assumption to that we are receiving all this help nothing. As has been pointed out, those people who give us help realise what we stand for. They have not asked for return. But the reactionaries in our country are more loyal than the king and they want the country to align with the imperialist bloc. I say honestly and with pride that when India entered into this undeclared war on the 20th of October it has tilted the entire balance of the world. When 500 million people stood up to stem the tide and onslaught of the Chinese communists and when we gave our lifeblood, it is no wonder that America and England have come forward with military aid This is an equitable return for the service we are rendering in the fight against the Chinese onslaught. We should recruit men who are willing to come forward for the war effort and utilise them to the maximum extent to derive out the Chinese...... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (**Wardha**): Should we take the aid or not?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We must take the aid without strings.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The Prime Minister has assured us that it is so . . . (*Interruptions.*)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday November 9, 1962/*Kartika* 18, 1884 (*Saka*).

[*Thursday, November* 8, 1962/*Kartika* 17, 1884 (*Saka*)]

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The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Bramhjeet Singh who was a sitting member of Lok Sabha; Dr. P. Subbarayan who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the Second and and Third Lok Sabha and Minister of Transport and Communications during the years 1959 to 1962 and Shri Kameshwara Singh who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 95-102

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) White Paper No. VII containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between July, 1962 to October, 1962.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*ii*) Letter dated the 24th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of China to the Prime Minister of India.

(*iii*) Letter dated the 27th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to the Prime Minister of China.

(*iv*) Message dated the 26/27th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to Heads of Governments.

(*v*) Letter dated the 27th October, 1962 from the Prime Minister of India to President Gamel Abdel Nasser.

(*vi*) Statement dated the 31st October, 1962 of the Presidential Council of the U.A.R.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1415 dated the 26th October, 1962, under sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of article 352 of the Constitution, publishing the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the President on the 26th October, 1962 under clause (1) of the said article.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1464 dated the 3rd November, 1962, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, publishing an Order issued by the President under clause (1) of the said article . .

(4) The Defence of India Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1465, dated the 5th November, 1962.

(5) A copy of the Delhi Elector College (Election of Members) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3030 dated the 28th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(6) A copy of rule 93 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, as modified in accordance with the amendments passed by the Houses of Parliament, under rule 239 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(7) A copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 dated the 8th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(8) A copy each of the following Ordinances promulgated by the President since the termination of the Second Session of Third Lok Sabha, under the provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution :—

(*i*) The Defence of India Ordinance 1962, (No. 4 of 1962).

(*ii*) The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 5 of 1962).

(*iii*) The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 6 of 1962).

(*iv*) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 7 of 1962).

(*v*) The Pondicherry (Administration) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 8 of 1962).

(9) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2780 dated the 8th September, 1962.

(ii) The Jute (Licensing and Control) (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 2833 dated the 15th September, 1962.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.* COLUMNS

(10) A copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1270 dated the 29th September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
- (ii) Notification No. S.O. 2896 dated the 22nd September, 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (iii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on Industrial Safety in U.K. and U.S.A.

(11) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1418 dated the 30th October, 1962, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, publishing an order issued by the President under clause (1) of the said article.

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 :—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1172 dated the 1st September, 1962.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1299 dated the 29th September, 1962.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1300 datted the 29th September, 1962.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1321 dated the 6th October, 1962.

(13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1232 dated the 15th September, 1962 issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to certain establishments connected with wood industry.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.* COLUMNS

(14) A copy of Main Conclusions of the Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal held at New Delhi on the 3rd October, 1962.

(15) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-6(1)/62 dated the 22nd September, 1962 regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for cement industry in respect of wage increase in the second phase.

(16) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1158 dated the 1st September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 102-03

Secretary laid on the Table copies of the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President :—

- (1) The National Co-operative Development Corporation Bill, 1962.
- (2) The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.
- (3) The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (4) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (5) The Advocates Third (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (6) The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962.
- (7) The Extradition Bill, 1962.
- (8) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (9) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (10) The Industries (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (11) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (12) The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill, 1962.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE . . . . 103—05

Time for presentation of the report of Joint Committee on Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill was extended upto the last day of the next Session.

RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . . 106—218

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved two Resolutions re: Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China. The Resolutions together with the substitute motion and the amendments were taken up together for discussion. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1962/KARTIKA 18, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on Resolutions re : Proclamation of Emergency and Aggression by China and the substitute motion and amenments

GMGIPND—LS II—1962 (Ai) LS—20-11-62—900.